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Japan

Hata Vows To Support Resolution on DPRK

OW0606153494 Tokyo KYODO in English 1523 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata vowed Monday night that Japan will make every effort within the limits of its Constitution to cooperate in the event the U.N. Security Council [UNSC] imposes sanctions on North Korea over its alleged nuclear arms development program, a senior Foreign Ministry official said.

Hata made the remarks at an emergency meeting convened following weekend consultations of Japan, the United States and South Korea in Washington to discuss the North Korean nuclear issue, the official said.

Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa, Chief Cabinet Minister Hiroshi Kumagai, Vice Foreign Minister Kunihiko Saito and Shunji Yanai, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Foreign Policy Bureau who attended the Washington get-together—were present at the meeting Monday. Hata told the meeting that if the Security Council decides to take measures, including sanctions, to put pressure on North Korea to change its position, Japan will support the move and cooperate as much as possible within the framework of the Constitution, the official said. Hata also instructed the government to study measures the country would take in case the Security Council adopts the resolution.

Hata strongly urged North Korea to fully cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to eliminate international suspicions that it is developing nuclear weapons. He said Japan will make every diplomatic effort to solve the problem peacefully, through international coordination, the official said. The diplomatic efforts include close consultations with South Korea, China and other relative countries, the official said.

In a related development earlier in the day, government officials indicated Kakizawa may visit Seoul as early as this weekend to hold talks with his South Korean counterpart Han Song-chu. The date of the foreign ministerial meeting, however, has not yet been decided due to the Diet schedule. Kakizawa may also visit China, according to government sources.

Yanai, U.S. Assistant secretary of State Robert Gallucci and Kim Sam-hun, South Korea's special envoy on the nuclear issue, agreed over the weekend to adopt a united front on the North Korean nuclear issue. In a joint statement issued after the talks, the three nations called on the United Nations to take prompt action against Pyongyang, including the consideration of sanctions.

Official on Taking Steps 'Outside' UN on DPRK

OW0706075094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0723 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—Japan may have to take steps outside the United Nations to deal with the threat of North Korea's alleged push for nuclear arms if the world body fails to agree on a unified action plan, a coalition official said Tuesday [7 June].

"We will first try as far as possible to discuss the issue of possible sanctions (against North Korea) within the U.N. framework," said Hajime Funada, a ranking official in Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata's Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party], a key component in the ruling coalition.

"But... there is a possibility of our taking measures outside the U.N. framework in the event of an emergency," he told a press luncheon. "I don't think we can give up that option."

But Funada, a protege of Ichiro Ozawa, the coalition's backroom political deal maker, said Tokyo will do all it can to encourage Pyongyang to allay suspicions over its nuclear program within the bounds of its Constitution, which bans the use of force in resolving international disputes.

On domestic politics, Funada showed interest in Social Democratic Party (SDP) Secretary General Wataru Kubo's proposal for voluntary resignation of the Hata cabinet after passage of the long-overdue fiscal 1994 budget through the Diet.

Kubo, the No. 2 man in the second largest opposition party, made the proposal as a prerequisite for opening talks on the SDP's return to the coalition.

"This is a rescue boat for us," Funada said. "Whether or not a voluntary resignation is possible in real politics, we must seriously weigh the possibility of taking some action close to it," he noted, referring to a potential, full-scale cabinet shakeup to bring the SDP back to the fold.

The SDP walked out of the governing alliance in late April in protest against the sudden formation by other coalition partners of a new parliamentary group excluding the SDP, a move that forced Hata to form the first minority government since 1955.

Kakizawa Vows Diplomatic Effort in DPRK Issue

OW0706021194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0159 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa said Tuesday [7 Jun] he will make diplomatic efforts in Seoul and Beijing to resolve the North Korea nuclear issue peacefully.

Kakizawa, who plans to leave for South Korea and China on Saturday to consult with his counterparts on the issue, said at a news conference, "it is Japan's policy to solve

the issue peacefully and I will speak so that North Korea accepts inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and returns completely to the agency."

The foreign minister said he will ask China to try to persuade North Korea to accept inspections and he will also urge Beijing to cooperate with the joint action of the international community.

Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata vowed Monday night that Japan would make every effort within the limits of its constitution to cooperate in the event the UN Security Council imposes sanctions on North Korea over its alleged nuclear arms development program.

Hata made the remarks at an emergency meeting which was convened following weekend consultations among Japan, the United States and South Korea in Washington to discuss the North Korean nuclear issue.

In a joint statement issued after the talks, the three nations called on the United Nations to take prompt action against Pyongyang, including the consideration of sanctions.

Foreign Minister Plans To Visit ROK 'Soon'

Kumagai Holds News Conference

OW0606123394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0812 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—The government is planning to send Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa to South Korea soon for bilateral ministerial talks, Chief Cabinet Secretary Hiroshi Kumagai said Monday [6 June].

"We are currently considering the convening of Japan-South Korea foreign ministerial talks," the top government spokesman said at a news conference.

But Kumagai hastened to add that the schedule has yet to be fixed and the planned session does not necessarily aim to discuss the two countries' response to North Korea's alleged push for nuclear arms.

It will be meaningful to exchange views at a high-level, he noted.

Kumagai said he will discuss the planned talks with South Korea when he meets with Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata and Kakizawa later Monday.

Hata, Kakizawa and Kumagai meet on Monday night to listen to a report from Shunji Yanai, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Foreign Policy Bureau, who represented Japan at trilateral talks with the United States and South Korea last week.

At that time, the three countries adopted a united front and urged the U.N. Security Council to take prompt action against North Korea, including the consideration of economic sanctions.

Further on Expected Visit

OW0606112094 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa will leave for South Korea next Saturday [11 June] for bilateral talks expected to focus on the North Korean nuclear issue, government sources said Monday.

The move follows Saturday's talks in Washington between high-level officials of Japan, South Korea and the United States, where it was decided to urge the U.N. Security Council to consider possible sanctions against North Korea.

The sources said Kakizawa and South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu would meet next weekend to discuss the prospect of Security Council sanctions and of unilateral sanctions by the three countries if the council fails to act.

Vice Foreign Minister Kunihiko Saito told a press conference earlier in the day that Japan wants to hold the foreign ministerial meeting as early as possible, considering the heightened tension relating to the issue of North Korea's alleged nuclear weapons development program.

But he said Kakizawa and Han would be discussing a wide range of issues, in what will constitute a regular foreign ministerial meeting.

The previous such meeting was held in September, when Han visited Japan.

Meanwhile, Kakizawa, Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata and Chief Cabinet Secretary Hiroshi Kumagai were scheduled to meet Monday night to listen to a report from Shunji Yanai, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Foreign Policy Bureau, who represented Japan at last weekend's trilateral talks.

U.S. 'Not Considering' Action Against DPRK

OW0606044194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0429 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—Washington is not considering military options against North Korea for its refusal to allow checks of its nuclear facilities and will work through the United Nations, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Monday [6 Jun].

Yutaka Kawashima, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, was responding to concerns posed at a House of Representatives Budget Committee hearing that the United States was considering independent sanctions.

"The concern of the U.S. Government has been squeezed down to how to respond through the UN Security Council and there was no thinking about military options," Kawashima said in response to a question.

Kazuo Kitagawa, a member of coalition component Komeito, had asked Kawashima about remarks made by U.S. Secretary of Defense William Perry in a U.S. television interview that it is possible that independent sanctions may be imposed on North Korea by countries involved in the issue.

Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata said that Japan will provide its efforts through a number of routes, while noting that Tokyo is seeking a negotiated resolution to North Korea's refusal to open its nuclear activities to full international inspections.

Hata, speaking at the same committee sesssion, said Japan will cooperate with the international community "within the limits permitted by the constitution" if the UN should decide to impose sanctions on North Korea.

Washington, Tokyo Still Disagree After Talks

OW0406014394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0128 GMT 4 Jun 94

[Text] Washington, June 3 KYODO—Japan and the United States ended yet another round of "framework" trade talks Friday [3 June], this time with officials trying to sort out differences on how to measure progress of imports to Japan in automobile trade.

Japanese officials said the two days of talks focused on the thorny issue of "objective criteria," the very roadblock that scuttled the "framework" negotiations in February.

Japan and the U.S. agreed last week to resume the trade talks and expert-level government officials from the two countries have been meeting over the past week, both in Tokyo and Washington, to take stock.

While officials declined to comment on the substance of their discussions, there were indications that the two sides still had trouble working out a mutually acceptable formula to quantify market access to Japan.

One difference that has surfaced since the two countries decided Monday last week to resume the framework talks concerns the number of auto dealerships handling foreign cars.

U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor has cited the number of foreign car dealers in Japan as a kind of "objective criteria" to determine whether Japanese consumers have equitable access to foreign cars.

"For us, that amounts to a numerical target, something we agreed that should have no place in the framework," a Japanese official said.

Japanese officials emphasized, however, that the negotiators involved in the two days of auto trade talks in Washington were not charged to make "political decisions."

That would be left to another round of meetings that has been tentatively scheduled next week in Tokyo between Sozaburo Okamatsu, vice trade minister for international affairs, and Undersecretary of Commerce Jeffrey Garten, the two principals in charge of the "framework" negotiations for the automotive trade sector.

Apart from auto trade, other industry sectors covered in this week's talks were the insurance industry and Japanese Government procurement of medical and telecommunications equipment.

Matsunaga, Kantor Plan To Discuss Talks Schedule

OW0706015694 Tokyo KYODO in English 0149 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Text] Paris, June 7 KYODO—The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is opening its two-day ministerial council meeting at its headquarters in Paris on Tuesday [7 Jun].

The main items on this year's agenda include ways to improve the economy and measures to increase employment within the group, as well as strengthening multilateral trade systems.

With the total number of unemployed within the group topping 35 million, discussions will focus on promoting structural changes in industries and creating new business opportunities to increase new jobs, according to meeting sources.

Jean-Claude Paye, secretary general of the organization, is expected to issue a special statement after the meeting to urge members to job-creation programs within two years, the sources said.

On trade matters, the OECD will call for early ratification of the Uruguay Round trade accord which was completed last December after seven years of negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

The participants will then discuss trade issues outstanding after the Uruguay Round, the sources said. The issues concern relationships between trade and five other areas—the environment, competition, labor standards, investment and regionalism.

With Mexico participating as the OECD's newest member, the Paris-based group now gathers ministers and representatives from 25 nations in the world.

On the second day of the meeting, Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev will be invited to sign the first agreement on economic assistance, the sources said.

Japan has sent Nobuo Matsunaga, the government's representative for external affairs, to the meeting. Schedules of the Diet sessions prevented a minister from being sent. It is the first time in 27 years that Japan has not sent a minister to an OECD meeting.

According to Japanese trade sources, Matsunaga is expected to meet with U.S. Trade Representative

Mickey Kantor, who is also attending the OECD meeting, to discuss schedules for the ongoing Japan-U.S. trade framework talks.

A meeting set initially between Matsunaga and U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher has been canceled, they said.

Keidanren Chief Backs Call for Deregulation

OW0706043994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0417 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—U.S. Undersecretary of Commerce for International Trade, Jeffrey Garten, urged industry deregulations during talks with a Japanese business leader on his visit to Japan on Tuesday.

Garten told Shoichiro Toyoda, chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), that the United States would like to know how it can help Japan's deregulation.

He noted that numerous proposals are being made in Japan's industry, but that it is doubtful that they will actually be put into action.

In response Toyoda expressed enthusiasm for deregulatory measures, saying, "We must go forth with deregulation even if it hurts." He said he hoped the U.S. Government would let it be widely known that deregulation will lead to more business opportunities.

Toyoda also said that he is pressing the government to set up a surveillance body to oversee deregulation.

On the Japan-U.S. framework trade talks, Garten said he expects it will take some time before the discussions make progress.

The U.S. official implied that the Japanese Government should continue making income tax cuts, pointing out that fiscal measures taken so far are insufficient to encourage domestic demand. 07 JUN 0446

Peruvian President Arrives for Four-Day Visit

OW0506071794 Tokyo KYODO in English 0704 GMT 5 Jun 94

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref., June 5 KYODO—Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori arrived in Narita Sunday [5 June] afternoon for a four-day visit to Japan on his way to China.

Fujimori is scheduled to hold talks with Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata on Monday night, government officials said.

It was the fifth time for Fujimori to visit Japan, including the 1990 visit just before he became president.

He will make an official visit to China from June 8-12.

Solicits APEC Membership Support

OW0706065094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0624 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—Peruvian President Alberto Fujimori on Tuesday solicited Japan's continued support for his country's bid to become a member of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum.

Fujimori, who arrived in Japan on Sunday for a four-day unofficial visit, made the call in a meeting with former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, aides to the Japanese political leader said.

Kaifu was quoted as saying that APEC, established in November 1989 as a loose consultative body, should be open in nature. He offered to convey Peru's desire to concerned parties.

APEC, which currently has 17 members representing about 40 percent of the world's population, agreed last November to freeze new membership for three years.

It links Australia, Canada, Brunei, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand and the United States. Chile will be made a full member at an informal summit in November.

While Japan has urged fellow members to allow Peru to participate in the forum's working group meetings, no consensus has been reached on the matter.

Fujimori is due to leave Wednesday for China for an official visit.

Hata Pledges To 'Root Out' Corruption

OW0606045394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0437 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 6 KYODO—Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata pledged Monday [6 Jun] to root out corruption related to public construction works by replacing the traditional designated bidding system with an open bidding system.

"Public construction works must have trustworthiness and transparency," said Hata, answering questions at the House of Representatives Budget Committee. "Successive scandals were regrettable."

"We are taking measures such as a full-fledged introduction of the competitive bidding system. We will constantly carry out the measures in order to get rid of bid-rigging and other unjust practices," he said.

In April, prosecutors announced the end of 13 months of investigations into a series of bribery scandals involving politicians and major construction firms.

A total of 32 people—including a Diet legislator, two governors, two mayors and officials of eight major

construction companies and a large paper manufacturer—were indicted as a result of the investigation.

Table of 31 May Parliamentary Strength Published

OW3105065394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0553 GMT 31 May 94

[Text] Tokyo, May 31 KYODO—The following is a table of parliamentary strength in both houses of the Diet following the formation on Tuesday [31 May] of a unified parliamentary group comprised of New Party Sakigake [Harbinger], Group Seiun and Minshu no Kaze [Democratic Wind] in the House of Representatives:

House of Representatives		House of Councillors	
LDP	206	LDP	94
Kaishin(Innovation)	126	SDP	68
SDP	74	Shin Ryokufu Kai	38
Komeito	52	Komeito	24
Sakigake/ Seiun/	22	JCP	11
Minshu no Kaze		Niin Club	5
JCP	15	Goken	5
New Party Mirai	5		
Independents	9	Independents	7
Vacancies	2	Vacancies	0
Total	511	Total	252

(Note: Kaishin consists of members of Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party] (62), the Japan New Party [JNP] (33), the DSP [Democratic Social Party] (19), the Liberal Party (7) and five independent LDP [Liberal Democratic Party] defectors. Sakigage/Seiun/Minshu no Kaze groups 15 Sakigake members and seven JNP defectors. Shin Ryokufu Kai groups Shinseito (13), the Democratic Reform Party (11), the DSP (8), the JNP (4) and the Sport Party (2). Goken Liberal no Kai consists of members who quit or were expelled from the SDP.)

Fujii: Economy 'Heading in a Better Direction'

OW0706021694 Tokyo KYODO in English 0210 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—The Japanese economy is heading in a better direction with "slight changes in nuance" evident in assessments of its performance, Finance Minister Hirohisa Fujii said Tuesday [7 Jun].

Industrial output is near to bottoming out and inventory adjustments are also improving, Fujii told a news conference after a morning cabinet meeting.

Fujii had been saying that the economy is mixed with good and bad signs and that experts were split in their assessments.

The cabinet adopted a monthly economic report at the morning meeting.

The June report prepared by the Economic Planning Agency stressed emergence of improving areas in the still-sluggish economy. The previous report had emphasized the sluggishness of the economy although noting some signs of improvement.

Fujii also said that international organizations are forecasting a recovery in the second half of 1994 for the Japanese economy in their latest economy reports.

He particularly cited reports by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) on Monday and by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in April.

The two institutions said in separate reports that the Japanese economy will pick up in the second half from sluggish growth in the first half to post a real 2 percent growth in 1994 before staging a full recovery in 1995.

To back up the improving outlook at home and abroad at "this delicate time," Fujii stressed the importance of steadily implementing the fiscal 1994 budget and the government's record 15.25 trillion yen stimulus package launched in February.

The long-delayed budget for the current year that started April 1 is expected to pass the House of Representatives on Wednesday, with deliberations in the House of Councillors to begin the same day. The government is now running under a provisional budget.

Turning to the issue of possible economic sanctions against North Korea, Fujii said it all depends on the UN Security Council.

He cited the move to stop bank remittances to Iraq during the Persian Gulf War in 1990 as an example of the Finance Ministry's experience in complying with UN resolutions.

MITI Chief Sees 'Bright' Signals in Economy

OW0706022194 Tokyo KYODO in English 0217 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Text] Tokyo, June 7 KYODO—Trade Minister Eijiro Hata said Tuesday [7 Jun] that the Japanese economy has been showing some bright signals and predicted there is little chance of it sagging again.

Hata, minister of international trade and industry, told a regular press conference after a cabinet meeting that he is paying especially close attention to consumer-spending-related economic indicators such as sales at department stores and supermarkets.

Hata's remarks followed the latest official economic diagnosis issued by the Economic Planning Agency earlier in the day, which said some bright signs are visible in Japan's economy despite overall sluggishness.

North Korea

Commentary Denounces 30 May UN Statement

SK0506082294 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1225 GMT 4 Jun 94

[Commentary by Kim Ho-san: "Force-Oriented Policy Never Works With Us"]

[Text] International reactionaries led by the United States are more wildly engaging in pressure tactics over the issue of refueling our experimental nuclear power reactor.

As it has been reported, the UN Security Council adopted a president's statement on 30 May. The president's statement which is written according to a premeditated plot by some member states of the UN Security Council, consists of absurdities, finding fault with us by stating that the fuel rods should be replaced only in compliance with the practical demands of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], and that the opportunity of selected separation and preservation of fuel rods might be lost.

This is written based on the IAEA's unjustifiable and unfair evaluation and we cannot accept this.

In concurrence with the announcement of the president's statement, there have been voices emerging from the United Nations and the United States in succession raving about UN sanctions and multinational sanctions.

On the other hand, backed by such a situation, U.S. Defense Department spokesman Dennis Boxx declared on 2 June that the ultralarge carrier Independence, which is participating in the Rimpac military exercise, could change its route and be mobilized somewhere else if necessary.

In the meantime, an announcement was made in concurrence with the president's statement that the Ulchi Focus Lens joint military exercise to be conducted by the U.S. forces and South Korean puppet Army will begin in August.

It is clear that such political and military moves stem from the maneuver to make us yield to the unfair demands of the United States and the IAEA. However, this will not work. As shown in earlier DPRK-U.S. relations and the process of the negotiations and dialogue between us and the IAEA, pressure and force just do not work with us and cannot solve the problem.

In any case, it is truly a regretful deed staining the UN history that the UN Security Council, which has a weighty responsibility for the world's peace and security, is finding fault with us following the IAEA's groundless scheme and conspiracy. It proves that the UN Security Council is seriously violating the principle of fairness, which is the basis for its existence.

Therefore, we regard the president's statement against us as utterly unjust and we thoroughly reject it.

For things to proceed on the right track, the UN Security Council should have first taken up the issue of the IAEA Secretariat's unfair conduct. Before the refueling began, our Republic had asked the IAEA many times to take the necessary steps, including the observation and replacement of the seals, but it never sent an inspection team until the refueling began. It is none other than some quarters of the IAEA Secretariat that intentionally disregarded the UN Security Council president's statement dated 31 March by refusing the additional inspection [chuga sachal] even though we had allowed it.

Next, picking a quarrel by writing in the presidential statement that the opportunity to select, separate, and store the fuel rods may be lost is also a stubborn insistence that is not feasible.

At the recent negotiations between the agency's negotiating team and our side in Pyongyang, discussions were basically carried out on the technical possibility of preserving for later measurement the replaced fuel rods, and in particular, sufficient discussions were held on the feasibility of such a method, which we are currently applying. If there is a package settlement between the DPRK and the United States regarding the nuclear issue in the future, this method makes it possible to sufficiently verify our past nuclear activities. Therefore, the agency said that it would seriously examine this method and decided to continue the discussion later.

Nevertheless, even before arriving at the Vienna headquarters, the agency's negotiating team distorted the situation as if the negotiations were broken without giving a clear explanation and presented our issue to the UN Security Council. It goes without saying that such an action by the agency stems from the dirty intention of driving us into the nuclear dock in accordance with the scenario it drew up in advance.

Our work of replacing the fuel rods at this time is being carried out under the presence of the agency's inspection team and strict control of the surveillance equipment. Regardless of these facts, picking a quarrel by saying that the opportunity to select, separate, and store the fuel rods may be lost shows that the UN Security Council is intentionally joining forces with the IAEA's unreasonable claim.

As we are currently under a special status in which we have temporarily suspended the effectuation of the withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, we have no legal duty whatsoever to receive regular and irregular inspections [chonggi mit pichonggi sachal] in accordance with the nuclear safeguards accord. We can by no means respond to the agency's demands that we

accept such inspections. This can be realized only at a period when our special status is dissolved.

Nevertheless, the true intention of carrying out tactics of political oppression against us regarding the issue of replacing the fuel rods, is to make an excuse to crush [apsalhal] us militarily.

If the UN Security Council attempts to unreasonably carry out sanctions against us regarding our nuclear issue, we will justly exercise our sovereign rights, and it will be inevitable to take decisive corresponding measures. This is our people's firm will.

The United States and its insidious following forces must not misjudge the situation. We treasure peace but we will not beg for it if the nation's dignity is infringed upon. We are prepared for both war and dialogue.

The international reactionary forces under ihe initiative of the United States must by no means see our tolerance and patience as weakness.

News Conference Denounces IAEA's 'Unfairness'

SK0706094794 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0810 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Text] A news conference was held at the DPRK Embassy in China on 4 June to expose and condemn the unfairness and irresponsibility of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. Reporters from the Chinese media and foreign reporters in China attended the news conference. DPRK Ambassador to China Chu Chang-chun made remarks at the news conference.

Ambassador Chu said: The IAEA has recently issued information indicating that it would not take the issue with the discovery of a considerable amount of undeclared plutonium in Japan. This shows the unfairness and irresponsibility of the IAEA as it is.

Pointing out that originally the foundation of the international organization's existence is based on its fairness, he concretely disclosed: Regarding nuclear the inspections of us, the IAEA has distorted the fact and submitted a wrong report to the UN Security Council. Based on it, the UN Security Council has adopted a so- called presidential statement, thus kicking up an improper commotion. Also, he stressed that this clearly shows the IAEA's unfairness.

He pointed out: The agency's behavior of backing Japan's nuclear armament by looking on it with indifference, while taking the issue with our peaceful nuclear activity under the unjust pretext, thus submitting its inspections to political intentions [kigu sachalul chongchijok uidoe pokchong sikimyonso], is an act of gravely running counter to the spirit of the IAEA itself. Also, he stressed that the agency must revise its unjust position on the nuclear issue of Korea in conformity with its own mission.

He appealed to reporters to correctly see the true color of the Japanese authorities' nuclear ambitions and to disclose and condemn them in the presence of the people throughout the world. At the same time, he also appealed to them to pay attention to the unfairness of the IAEA, which has conducted nuclear inspections from the insidious political angle.

While answering reporters' questions, he stressed that it is the United States that has built the largest nuclear depot in the Far East by introducing nuclear weapons into South Korea, and that has aroused the suspicion of nuclear development in the DPRK, therefore, the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula can be only resolved by Korea-U.S. talks.

Referring to the so-called sanctions talked by the United States and its followers, he stressed that as already declared by the DPRK Government, we will regard any steps to impose sanctions on us as a declaration of war. Also, he expressed the conviction that as they have straightly embarked upon the single road of victory with their own foot up to date by smashing all kinds of obstructive plots by the U.S. imperialists, our people—in the future, too—will be fully capable of defeating any sanction steps with a strong might in which they are single-heartedly united around the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and that they will continue consolidating and developing our country into a popular mass-centered socialist powerful country, thus upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il- song.

Atomic Energy Department Sends Letter to IAEA

SK0706055194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0532 GMT 7 Jun 94

["General Director of DPRK General Department of the Atomic Energy Sends Letter to General Director of IAEA"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 7 (KCNA)—Pak Yong-nam, general director of the General Department of the Atomic Energy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a letter to Hans Blix, general director of the International Atomic Energy Agency, on June 6 regarding the wrong "conclusion" of the IAEA Secretariat that the technical possibility of later measurement of fuel rods at the five megawatt experimental atomic power plant in the DPRK was lost.

The letter says:

I very much regret to know that you made a "hasty conclusion" that the agency could not provide assurance about the non-diversion of nuclear material, alleging as if the technical possibility for later measurement of core fuel rods would have been lost at the 5 mw experimental nuclear power plant.

We have agreed, a few days ago, to the agency's deputy director general's proposal on the consultation by exchange of telexes in respect of the refueling campaign

and requested the agency to provide us with a scientific and technical answer to the manner proposed by us for preserving the technical possibility for later measurement of fuel rods. Nevertheless, you have not yet answered our proposal and transmitted to the UN Security Council an unreasonable report in which facts were misrepresented, speaking ill of us as if we had not yet replied to the agency's letter.

Moreover, what we cannot but make an issue of is the fact that you have ignored our unique status based on the suspension of the effectuation of our withdrawal from the NPT [Nuclear Non- Proliferation Treaty]. This our unique status has been created and recognized by the USA and IAEA. For these reasons, they agreed to the inspection for the continuity of safeguards knowledge, and so far the agency has conducted not the routine and ad hoc inspection under the safeguards agreement, but the inspection for the continuity of safeguards knowledge.

At present, the refueling campaign, too, is being conducted in the presence of the IAEA inspectors and under the IAEA surveillance and containment on the basis of the above-mentioned principles.

The IAEA inspectors, too, who are present during the refueling have recognized that there is no diversion of nuclear material from the reactor. Speaking of the verification of the core history alleged by the agency, the matter will be resolved automatically if our unique status will be removed.

At present, we are conducting the refueling campaign preserving the technical possibility for later measurement of fuel rods on the assumption that our unique status will be removed. The fuel discharge operation has been carried out channel by channel, channel group by channel group in sequence, and 40 rods from 4 channels have been discharged into one basket. All the operations of core discharge including the identification numbers of baskets and channels, sequence of rods in a channel, and the position of baskets in the spent fuel pond have been kept on the accounting and operating records by operators and confirmed by the IAEA inspectors every day.

This shows that the refueling operation is conducted in such a manner as preserving the possibility of reconstructing the channels of fuel rods and the sequence of rods in the channel, if necessary. The adequacy of the manner of preserving the technical possibility for later measurement has been proven not only theoretically but also experimentally. This is the only rational method suitable to our unique status. All the facts show that the agency can verify whether the nuclear material from the reactor has been diverted in the past, at the time when our unique status is removed.

Nevertheless, it was referred in your reports to the IAEA Board of Governors and the UN Security Council that "any future measurement of that fuel would have no practical value because they would have to be based on operators' records which are unverifiable and also because it would not be possible to reconstruct the configuration of fuel rods in the core." This shows that you seem to have no interest in a fair solution of "our nuclear issue," in keeping with your prejudiced political view in advance. Our practical experience from the past agency inspections shows that the more we accepted IAEA inspections with our maximum goodwill and generousness, the more artificial obstacles the agency made to the solution of our issue, leading us to serious situation, in attaching an unreasonable condition to us every time.

We made our position clear during the February board meeting in 1993 that the inconsistencies could be clarified if the agency verifies the fuel rods from the core during the refueling campaign. However, at that time, the IAEA Secretariat objected to our proposal, alleging that the inconsistencies could not be resolved in such a manner and made the board adopt the resolution of "special inspection of two ordinary military sites".

After the last March inspection, the IAEA Secretariat transmitted to the UN Security Council the matter of the "non-completed inspection activities" alleging that it is indispensable for the agency to carry out the smear taking from the glove boxes and gamma mapping in the building 3 at the radiochemical laboratory in order to verify non-diversion of nuclear material, upon the return to Vienna by the agency inspection team that had completed the activities for the continuity of safeguards knowledge. When we permitted the agency to conduct "non-completed inspection activities" as a special exception, the agency this time said to us that it is indispensable to measure the fuel rods from the core, which was a matter already denied by the agency in the past.

On one hand, the agency inspection team cancelled the agreement on the archive samples for clarification of the inconsistencies during the past inspection, and on the other hand, the agency says that it is indispensable for the agency to make "special inspection of two ordinary military sites" to verify non-diversion of nuclear material. This shows that the IAEA Secretariat continues to join the USA in their hostile policy towards the DPRK to make our ordinary military sites open one by one under the pretext of the inspection.

The current development of the refueling campaign bears resemblance to the IAEA's pressure campaign at the beginning of 1993 when the agency cooked up the non-existent "inconsistencies" on the basis of the false intelligence information provided by a third party and imposed on us the so-called "special inspection of two ordinary military sites", on the basis of the "inconsistencies." I think such unreasonable acts of the IAEA are unprecedented events in the history of safeguards.

I would like to remind you that, for these reason, we could not but withdraw from the NPT last year.

In the light of the above, we cannot but doubt whether our nuclear issue can, indeed, be resolved through further consultations with the IAEA.

Recently, the IAEA Secretariat has laid obstacles to our normal nuclear activities concerning the refueling operation at the beginning of the campaign, intentionally avoiding the presence of the IAEA inspection team. On the other hand, at present, they have added another obstacle to a smooth solution of our nuclear issue by making a hasty conclusion that the agency could not provide assurance about the non-diversion of nuclear material. All these are very irresponsible and hasty behaviour where by the objective reality has been intentionally misrepresented.

Accordingly, the IAEA Secretariat will have to bear the full responsibility for all the consequences arising from such wrong conclusion and unreasonable behaviour. If the IAEA Secretariat takes our nuclear issue to the UN Security Council and continues to resort to only pressure on the basis of "hasty conclusion" that the technical possibility for later measurement of the fuel rods has been lost widening its unfairness and partiality, we will not feel any longer the need that we are subject to the unreasonable binding of the IAEA Secretariat and cannot but go over to the next process of our peaceful nuclear activities.

Vice Minister Alleges U.S. 'Pressure Campaign'

SK0406003994 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2110 GMT 3 Jun 94

["Press statement" by Kang Sok-chu, DPRK first vice minister of foreign affairs and head of the DPRK delegation to the DPRK-U.S. talks issued in Pyongyang on 3 June—read by announcer]

[Text] Kang Sok-chu, first vice minister of foreign affairs and head of the DPRK delegation to the DPRK-U.S. talks, published a press statement on 3 June on the recent U.S. orchestration of an anti-DPRK pressure campaign over the reactor core refueling of our experimental nuclear power plant.

He said:

It is one year since the DPRK-U.S. joint statement was published.

The joint statement was the first of its kind in the history of the DPRK-U.S. relations in which the sides promised each other to ban the use of Armed Forces, including nuclear weapons, and the threat with them, mutual respect of sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. It was of weighty importance in that it laid the foundation for the DPRK-U.S. talks for a peaceful solution of the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula and a practical end to the hostile relations between the two countries.

Looking back on the past year, however, we must note with regret that the principles of the joint statement have not been observed.

As everyone knows, with the publication of the joint statement, we temporarily suspended the effectuation of our declared withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty [NPT] and, even with this unique status, we accepted on the highest level the inspection of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] for the continuity of safeguards.

And, fully considerate of the apprehensions of the United States, we promoted with sincerity the working-level contacts for the exchange of special envoys between the North and the South and even made a momentous decision to replace the graphite moderated reactor system with a light water reactor system at the sacrifice of the independence of our nuclear power industry.

The package solution to the nuclear issue which we were to propose at the third-round of talks included all the questions in which the United States might be interested, such as the resumption of the routine and ad hoc inspections of the agency pursuant to the safeguards agreement, our return to the NPT and the dismantling of the radiochemical laboratory with the replacement of the graphite moderated reactor with the light water reactor.

We do not intend to drive a bargain with the United States over the nuclear issue or get something from it in this connection. All we want is an end to the U.S. policy of nuclear threat to us and the removal of the hostile relations between us and the United States and the abnormal relations between us and the agency.

Only then can the nuclear issue be fundamentally resolved and thus peace be consolidated on the Korean peninsula and, furthermore, security be ensured in the Asia-Pacific region.

The United States, however, failed to give any practical assurances that it would renounce its policy of nuclear threat and stifling against us [urie taehan haek wihyop apsal chongchaegul] and, while using the phraseology of DPRK-U.S. talks, refused even to sit down at the negotiating table with us, leading the talks to an actual collapse. So we have not had even an opportunity to discuss the package solution with the United States.

The past year since the publication of the DPRK-U.S. joint statement has been, in the final analysis, a period in which the United States has not sought a solution to the problem through the talks but, on the contrary, used the signboard of the talks as a tool of pressure and a way of tricking us, according to the reversed mode of thinking that it would come to the talks when the problem is solved, and a period in which it forced South Korea to open its rice and arms markets over the nuclear issue and pursued only its selfish aim.

It is not difficult to see the motive of the start of the U.S.-orchestrated anti-DPRK pressure campaign over the core refueling at our experimental atomic power plant.

Core refueling is an indispensable normal process of the operation of an atomic power plant. Furthermore, as we

have declared, we have taken measures to fully preserve the technical possibility of ad hoc inspection of the fuel rods when our unique status will have been removed as expected and we firmly ensure the non-diversion of the spent fuel rods.

Despite our well-intentioned step, however, some officials of the IAEA Secretariat concluded [kyollon hayonnunde] that the possibility of later measurement of fuel rods was lost. The Secretariat may give up measurement, if it does not want it.

For our part, we preserve the scientific and technical possibility of it. So, if the nuclear issue is solved between our country and the United States, not only the measurement of fuel rods but even more complicated problems than that would be solved without difficulty.

The honesty of our nuclear activities in the past could be seen clearly in the well-meant step of allowing an additional inspection [chuga sachal] of the radiochemical laboratory.

This notwithstanding, they tried to find fault with the core refueling, saying the possibility of measurement was lost. This is an insidious attempt to call in question our graphite moderated reactor system now in operation and put the brakes on the development of our existing nuclear energy industry as a whole, not to inquire into our nuclear activities in the past. In the final analysis, this cannot be construed otherwise than part of their political plot to stifle our system.

This is borne out by such ill-boding moves within the United States of late as open calls for UN sanctions [yuen chejae], multinational sanctions [tagukchok chejae] and preemptive strike [sonje tagyok] at peaceful nuclear facilities of the DPRK.

Should the United States thus totally give up even the DPRK-USA talks now, we would be left with no other choice but to conclude that our efforts for a diplomatic solution have failed.

If the United States is willing to have the talks now, our proposal for a package solution is still valid. But, if it chooses a strongarm measure, our option too will change. [kurona manil migugi kangkkwonui kirul taekhandamyon, uriga kalkildo tallajilkosida] We will go over to the next process of our nuclear activities and cannot but expand our independent atomic energy industry by the present method. [urinun uri haek hwaltongui taum kongjonguro nomogal kosimyo, chigumui pangsiktaero charipchok haek tongnyok kongobul touk hwaktae sikyo nagaji anulsuoptta]

In case the United States declares the foundation of the DPRK-USA talks has been destroyed, the foundation on which we have temporarily suspended the effectuation of our declared withdrawal from the non-proliferation treaty will collapse.

We have already notified the parties concerned that economic sanctions [kyongje chejae] would be regarded as a declaration of war against us.

In this case, not only the parties joining in the sanctions [chejae] against our Republic but also those backing such sanctions will be held responsible.

This is not what we want.

The United States must not take our patience for a sign of weakness.

Head of Delegation to Talks With U.S. Comments

SK0306154994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 3 Jun 94

["Should the United States Choose Strong Arm, Our Option Will Change, Declares Head of DPRK Delegation to DPRK-U.S. Talks"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 3 (KCNA)—Kang Sok-chu, first vice-minister of foreign affairs and head of the DPRK delegation to the DPRK-U.S. talks, published a statement on Friday on the lapse of one year since the publication of the DPRK-U.S. joint statement.

He said:

It is one year since the DPRK-U.S. joint statement was published.

The joint statement was the first of its kind in the history of the DPRK-U.S. relations in which the sides promised each other the ban on the use of armed forces including nuclear weapons and threat with them, mutual respect of sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. It was of weighty importance in that it laid the foundation of the DPRK-U.S. talks for a peaceful solution of the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula and a practical end to the hostile relations between the two countries.

Looking back on the past one year, however, we must note with regret that the principles of the joint statement have not been observed.

As everyone knows, with the publication of the joint statement, we temporarily suspended the effectuation of our declared withdrawal from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [NPT] and, even with this unique status, we accepted on the highest level the inspection of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the continuity of safeguards.

And, fully considerate of the apprehensions of the United States, we promoted with sincerity the working-level contacts for the exchange of special envoys between the North and the South and even made a momentous decision to replace the graphite moderated reactor system with a light water reactor system at the sacrifice of the independence of our nuclear power industry.

The package solution to the nuclear issue which we were to propose at the third-round talks included all the questions in which the United States might be interested, such as the resumption of the routine and ad hoc inspections of the agency pursuant to the safeguards agreement, our return to the NPT and the dismantling of the radiochemical laboratory with the replacement of the graphite moderated reactor with the light water reactor.

We do not intend to drive a bargain with the United States over the nuclear issue or get something from it in this connection. All we want is an end to the U.S. policy of nuclear threat to us and the removal of the hostile relations between us and the United States and the abnormal relations between us and the agency.

Only then can the nuclear issue be fundamentally resolved and thus peace be consolidated on the Korean peninsula and, furthermore, security be ensured in the Asia-Pacific region.

The United States, however, failed to give any practical assurances that it would renounce its policy of nuclear threat and stifling against us and, while using the phraseology of DPRK-U.S. talks, refused even to sit down at the negotiating table with us, leading the talks to a collapse in actuality. So we have not had even an opportunity to discuss the package solution with the United States.

The past one year since the publication of the DPRK-U.S. joint statement has been, in the final analysis, a period in which the United States has not sought a solution to the problem through the talks but, on the contrary, used the signboard of the talks as a tool of pressure and a means of trick against us, according to the reversed mode of thinking that it would come to the talks when the problem is solved, and a period in which it forced South Korea to open its rice and arms markets over the nuclear issue and pursued only its selfish aim.

It is not difficult to see the motive of the start of the U.S.-orchestrated anti-DPRK pressure campaign over the core refueling at our experimental atomic power plant.

Core refueling is an indispensable normal process of the operation of an atomic power plant. Furthermore, as we have declared, we have taken measures to fully preserve the technical possibility of ad hoc inspection of the fuel rods when our unique status will have been removed as expected and we firmly ensure the non-diversion of the spent fuel rods.

Despite our well-intentioned step, however, some officials of the IAEA Secretariat "concluded" that the possibility of later measurement of fuel rods was lost. The Secretariat may give up measurement, if it does not want it.

For our part, we preserve the scientific and technical possibility of it. So, if the nuclear issue is solved between our country and the United States, not only the measurement of fuel rods but even more complicated problems than that would be solved without difficulty.

The honesty of our nuclear activities in the past could be seen clearly in the well-meant step of allowing an "additional inspection" of the radiochemical laboratory.

This notwithstanding, they tried to find fault with the core refueling, saying the possibility of measurement was lost. This is an insidious attempt to call in question our graphite moderated reactor system now in operation and put the brakes on the development of our existing nuclear energy industry as a whole, not to inquire into our nuclear activities in the past. In the final analysis, this cannot be construed otherwise than part of their political plot to stifle our system.

This is borne out by such ill-boding moves within the United States of late as open calls for "UN sanctions", "multinational sanctions" and "preemptive strike" at peaceful nuclear facilities of the DPRK.

Should the United States thus totally give up even the DPRK-USA talks now, we would be left with no other choice but to conclude that our efforts for a diplomatic solution have failed.

If the United States is willing to have the talks now, our proposal for a package solution is still valid. But, if it chooses a strongarm measure, our option too will change. We will go over to the next process of our nuclear activities and cannot but expand our independent atomic energy industry by the present method.

In case the United States declares the foundation of the DPRK-USA talks has been destroyed, the foundation on which we have temporarily suspended the effectuation of our declared withdrawal from the non-proliferation treaty will collapse.

We have already notified the parties concerned that "economic sanctions" would be regarded as a declaration of war against us.

In this case, not only the parties joining in the "sanctions" against our Republic but also those backing such "sanctions" will be held responsible.

This is not what we want.

The United States must not take our patience for a sign of weakness.

Talk Denounces U.S. Plan To Develop Missile

SK0706010694 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0837 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Unattributed talk: "U.S. Imperialists' Maneuvers Which Run Counter to Nuclear Disarmament"]

[Text] The haughtiness of the United States whose habit is to encroach upon other countries' sovereignty has been revealed all the more. This is shown by the U.S. Defense

Department's plan to push ahead with the development of up-to-date missile to detect and destroy our missiles they claim to be hidden underground.

The U.S. warmongers are now pouring $90 million into the development of this up-to-date missile. This is an open military action aimed at crushing [apsal] our republic by force.

The entire world knows that the U.S. hardline conservative force is stepping up the anti-DPRK pressure commotions under the pretext of our nuclear issue. They are openly raving about the detection and destruction of our missiles they claim to be hidden underground, attempting to wage a military attack on our republic. What an intolerable crime this is!

As facts prove, the United States raves about respecting the sovereignty of other countries and peace, but in actuality, it does not abandon the concept of confrontation and ambition for war but attempts state terrorism and armed interference against other countries, habitually engaging in dogmatism and arbitrariness.

The U.S. maneuvers to develop a new up-to-date missile under the so-called signboard of nuclear nonproliferation is a crime running counter to nuclear disarmament. It is a new military operation against the independent Third World countries, and an open act aimed at fattening monopolistic U.S. military suppliers.

As is known, U.S. military quarters put forth the so-called nonproliferation defense strategy early last December. This strategy encompasses such matters as the development of weapons to detect and destroy the underground military facilities used for the production of nuclear weapons and mobile missiles, the composition of a new military doctrine for war with some countries armed with nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, and the intensification of cooperation with NATO, and other allies, to realize them.

As the particulars of the nonproliferation defense strategy show, the United States is scheming to develop a newer murder weapon to maintain its monopolistic nuclear position and to oppose the developing countries under the pretext of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

After the collapse of the former Soviet Union, the United States has come to regard our country and those other countries engaged in building a new society under the anti-imperialism and independence banner as the enemy.

The present U.S. Administration claimed that it makes the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons the basis of its state foreign policy, in which case the United States should place prior emphasis on reducing and completely abolishing its existing nuclear weapons in conformity with the trend prevailing after the end of the Cold War. At the same time it should prevent nuclear danger by the countries which are actually developing nuclear weapons or have ample potential to do so.

However, the U.S. imperialists are acting to the contrary, occupied by thoughts of nuclear hegemonism. They are not only continuously accelerating their modernization of nuclear weapons but overlooking the acts of nuclear weapons development by their allies and those other countries which are obedient to the United States. When it concerns countries to which they take offense, even peaceful nuclear activities come under suspicion and are unjustly checked.

A typical example of this is that the U.S. imperialists are loudly raving about nuclear weapons development and nuclear threats regarding our peaceful nuclear activity and are attempting to impose sanctions on us by mobilizing even international organizations. The U.S. Defense Department is developing a new missile capable of detecting and destroying the so-called missiles hidden underground and mobile missiles and dragging their allies to carry out their strategy, spreading the so-called nuclear threat under the signboard of regional security, which is all aimed at crushing our republic by force.

The U.S. imperialists are dragging Japan and other allies to carry out their aggressive strategy. The Japanese NIHON KEIZAI newspaper, in its recent issue, disclosed that Japan and the United States have agreed to provide a new framework to intensify military technology exchange—this is not accidental. Underlying herein is a sinister scheme that the United States develop modern weapons using Japanese technology and funds and that Japan attempts to become a military power with the backing of the United States.

Our people strongly oppose and denounce the U.S. maneuvers to monopolize nuclear weapons and build up arms and to crush our country and other independent anti-imperialist countries. In the recent UN disarmament meeting, the developing countries consistently exposed and condemned the double standard applied in the development of nuclear weapons and in the nuclear nonproliferation by Western countries, including the U.S. imperialists, and noted again the unjustness of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The U.S. imperialists should listen to the just voice of the world's peace-loving people. Instead of raving in words about nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, the U.S. imperialists should put it into actual practice.

The U.S. imperialists' pushing ahead with their plan to develop an up-to-date missile could lead the extremely strained situation on the Korean peninsula to a further dangerous phase. The United States should hold itself responsible for the consequences arising from this. Our people and the officers and men of the People's Army are keeping a sharp eye on U.S. actions.

The United States should immediately stop the reckless plan to develop the anti-DPRK missile, and withdraw

some 1,000 nuclear weapons of various types and aggression forces from South Korea without delay. This is the real nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and an act in the interest of the United States itself.

Daily: ROK 'Brutally Suppressed' Demonstrators

SK0406052494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 4 Jun 94

["Sword-brandishing of Nuclearmaniac"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, June 4 (KCNA)—The Kim Yong-sam fascist clique a few days ago brutally suppressed inhabitants in Uljin County in a demonstration against the building of a nuclear waste dump, leaving some 20 people mortally wounded and arresting 24 on the scene.

NODONG SINMUN today says this brutality can be committed only by such fascist tyrants as the Kim Yong-sam group whose mode of existence is sword-brandishing.

To maintain one's existence and protect living environments pertains to the intrinsic independent rights of human beings, the analyst says, and continues:

The exercise of these rights can never be criminalized or suppressed in any case. Nevertheless, the puppets are brutally suppressing the people's righteous struggle for existence at the point of the bayonet. This is really a fascist outrage fully revealing the ferocity of the "civilian" dictatorship.

Their suppression of people opposing the building of a nuclear waste dump is a brigandish act for forcing them to reconcile themselves to nuclear harm.

Unpardonable is the crime of the Kim Yong-sam group which is going to build a nuclear waste dump and inflict irrevocable nuclear disasters upon the people, after converting South Korea into a nuclear base of the United States.

South Korea

DPRK 'Warning' About Next Nuclear Stage

SK0606231694 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2100 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Report by Cha Man-sun from Vienna]

[Text] Last night, North Korea sent an urgent message to the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], warning that it would have no choice but to turn its peaceful nuclear activities to the next stage if the IAEA refers its nuclear issue to the UN Security Council or continues to apply pressure.

(Pak Yong-nam), director of North Korea's Atomic Energy General Department, sent a message to IAEA Director General Hans Blix last night in which he said it was an unjust act to North Korea for the IAEA to reach the hasty conclusion that it would be impossible to analyze samples from nuclear fuel rods because it was still possible.

It is analyzed that North Korea sent such a message as a part of its diplomatic strategy aimed at lessening the pressure on it. In the event that the IAEA Board of Governors takes a hard-line measure against North Korea, it seems possible that North Korea will take some tough measures, including its withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The IAEA Board of Governors will map out countermeasures tomorrow afternoon after discussing the issue of North Korea's violation of the nuclear agreement as an isolated agenda item.

Foreign Minister Contacts UNSC Representatives

SK0706000494 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2100 GMT 6 Jun 94

[YONHAP report from UN Headquarters]

[Text] ROK Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu, who is visiting New York, held consecutive individual contacts with representatives of the permanent member states of the UN Security Council [SC] on 6 June to discuss cooperation on sanction measures on North Korea.

Minister Han explained the ROK Government's position that sanctions on North Korea are inevitable and exchanged views with representatives of the UN Security Council permanent member states regarding the objective, timing, and methods of sanctions. Particularly, Minister Han reportedly asked for cooperation in implementing sanctions on North Korea during his meetings with Representatives Li Zhaoxing of the PRC and Vorontsov of Russia.

A high-ranking official of the ROK mission to the United Nations said that the UN Security Council is likely to adopt a sanction resolution rather than a warning resolution and that the United States will lead discussions on sanction measures sometime this week.

Dailies Assess Issue of Sanctions Against North

SK0406113794

[Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of articles and editorials published in 4 June ROK vernacular newspapers on moves toward the imposition of sanctions against North Korea for its failure to allow the International Atomic Energy Agency, IAEA, to conduct inspections.

The conservative CHOSON ILBO carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by Pak Tu-sik citing the government's position on applying sanctions against North Korea. Noting that the government agreed that it is inevitable to apply sanctions against North Korea, it continues to express worry about China's reaction. The article reports

that the most desirable way to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue is for North Korea to eliminate all uncertainties regarding the nuclear issue on its own, but notes that it will be difficult to expect that North Korea will take such an action. The article concludes that the government hopes that sanctions against North Korea will be carried out gradually and hopes for an opportunity to resume talks with North Korea.

CHOSON ILBO on page 3 carries a 1,200-word article by Washington-based correspondent Chong Hae-yong citing the U.S. position regarding the North Korean nuclear issue. The article explains the background of the decision by the UN Security Council to consider sanctions against North Korea. The article notes that the United States is also concentrating on finding effective ways to take sanctions against North Korea. It notes the firm U.S. position that it will by no means allow North Korea to possess nuclear weapons. The article continues that the United States hopes that China will follow the decision made by the UN Security Council. The article concludes by noting that the United States opposes the eight-party international meeting proposal put forth by Russia to resolve the North Korean nuclear issue.

CHOSON ILBO on page 3 carries a 700-word article by An Hui-chang noting the National Unification Board's, NUB, analysis of why North Korea has let the situation move toward sanctions. It notes that this may be aimed at achieving a last-minute victory, realizing that there is still a lot of time before actual sanctions are applied against North Korea. The NUB believes North Korea is using the sanctions to secure its system.

The moderate HANGUK ILBO carries on page 2 an 800-word article by Chong Pyong-chin on the ROK Government's position. The article reports that the government has three possible plans in dealing with the sanctions. The article adds that these plans must be carried out while keeping the door open for dialogue. The article notes that apart from the UN sanctions, the ROK, the United States, and Japan are holding a meeting to deal with the North Korean nuclear issue. It concludes that in addition to international cooperation, the government is seeking various measures to deal with this matter in which the first stage is to examine the ways to suspend trade with North Korea.

The pro-government SEOUL SINMUN carries on page 5 a 900-word article by Ku Pon-yong on the government's measures to deal with the sanctions. The article reports the result of the 3 June coordination meeting of reunification and security officials dealing with the North Korean nuclear issue. It reports the government's position that sanctions against North Korea are inevitable. The article notes that if the economic sanctions are to be effective to make North Korea give up its nuclear development, China, Japan, and Russia must all participate in the sanctions. The article expresses concern over the fact that China must be persuaded to take part in the sanctions because it is a core variable in the success of the sanctions. The article concludes that if sanctions are taken against North Korea, it will suffer greater economic difficulties. Thus it is hoped North Korea will come forward to find a point of compromise regarding this matter.

SEOUL SINMUN on page 3 carries a 600-word article by Yang Sung-hyon urging China to join in the sanctions against North Korea, and on page 3 a 600-word article by Yi Kyong-hyong from Washington on the U.S. position on sanctions against North Korea.

The moderate TONG-A ILBO carries on page 2 a 800-word article entitled "Will China Join in Sanctions Against North Korea?". The article reports that even though China is officially opposed to sanctions, the possibility of its changing its views for the UN Security Council vote cannot be excluded.

The newspaper also carries on page 3 a 1,000-word article by Washington-based correspondent Nam Chan-sun entitled "U.S. View on the North Korean Nuclear Issue." The article reports that a hard-line view prevails in the United States, a situation that will test the Clinton administration's diplomatic capability.

The moderate KYONGHYANG SINMUN carries on page 3 a 1,000-word editorial entitled "North Korean Nuclear Issue and ROK-Russia 'Security Partnership.'" The editorial first welcomes the ROK-Russian agreement on the North Korean nuclear issue and stresses that "it is important for Russia to demonstrate its pledge and rhetoric through action."

The newspaper also carries on page 4 a 1,000-word article by reporter Chang Yun-yong entitled "Economic Sanctions Would Deal a Lethal Blow to North Korea."

The article reports that trade sanctions will cause North Korea the most enormous pain and that if China, a major food and energy supplier to North Korea, does not join in economic sanctions, the effect of the economic sanctions will be less than expected.

The left-leaning HANGYORE SINMUN on page 3 carries an 800-word editorial entitled "Unpredictable Future of the North Korean Nuclear Issue." The editorial says that even though economic sanctions will most likely be pursued, military threats, including a display of military power, will be stepped up, and tensions will be further aggravated on the Korean peninsula as a result. The editorial then asks the ROK Government not to uncritically follow international trends, but map out its own countermeasure for this difficult task.

The moderate CHUNGANG ILBO on page 3 carries a 1,000-word editorial entitled "Have Domestic Countermeasures Been Mapped Out?"

The editorial asserts that a firm security posture must be assumed and stresses the importance of close cooperation between the ROK and the United States in coping with the crisis. It then asks the ROK Government to map out measures to cope with possible economic sanctions

because some domestic businesses are involved in indirect North-South trade. It also asks the ROK Government to lead people by assuming a prudent and reliable attitude and making prudent remarks.

Possible Sanctions To Have 'Limited' Effect

SK0706093694 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 7 Jun 94 p 8

[By reporter Kang Tae-ho]

[Text] Economic sanctions against North Korea have been discussed in earnest. It will likely be difficult to impose UN-led sanctions because it will be difficult to win support for such sanctions from China and Russia. As a result, only the ROK, the United States, Japan, and other countries that are diplomatically close to those countries will participate in sanctions.

The United States considers North Korea as a hostile country and a country assisting terrorism and has banned exports of goods, except for goods for humanitarian purposes, and South Korea has linked the nuclear issue to North-South economic cooperation. Therefore, some people question why "sanctions" are referred to at this time under these circumstances.

North Korea is now facing economic difficulties; has a need to expand external economic cooperation to overcome the difficulties; and has adopted a foreign trade-first policy as one of the strategies to pursue during the three-year adjustment period for socialist construction. Therefore, other people point out that sanctions would deal a serious blow to North Korea in that sanctions would prevent North Korea from promoting external economic cooperation.

Generally speaking, a country's dependence on external sources is the most important factor in assessing how effective sanctions against that country will be.

It is difficult to correctly assess North Korea's dependence on external sources because not much objective information is available. Still, its dependence must be very low. North Korea's volume of trade for 1992 is estimated at $2.66 billion with the volume of exports at $1.02 billion and that of imports at $1.64 billion. The ROK National Unification Board estimated North Korea's GNP for 1992 at $21.1 billion. We can say North Korea's dependence on external sources is a little over 10 percent. Given this factor, the effect of sanctions against North Korea will be very limited.

North Korea is found to be in a sense defenseless against sanctions in terms of its dependence on some specific countries and in terms of its need to import food, oil, and other strategic materials. North Korea does 33 percent of its trade with China, 17.6 percent with Japan, and 12.3 percent with CIS countries. This means North Korea does over 60 percent of its trade with these three, and it does almost 90 percent of its trade with its 10 biggest trading partners. Of course, the effect of sanctions will be minimal because China's participation in sanctions is negative and because only Japan and a few other countries will participate in sanctions.

Also, oil, bituminous coal, and other minerals North Korea imports account for a fourth of the total volume of imports, and corn, rice, and other sorts of grain account for 10 percent. The amount of imports for oil and grain, strategic materials, is estimated at approximately $500 million, out of the estimated $1.6 billion. North Korea has food and energy shortages. This means North Korea is able to import less oil and grain than it needs. Still, North Korea imports 57 percent of its oil from China, 34 percent from Iran, and 4 percent from Russia, and it imports 70 percent of its food from China. This is why China is a factor that determines the success or failure of sanctions.

Sanctions' Impact on N-S Trade 'Negligible'

SK0706091294 Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 7 Jun 94 p 3

[Editorial: "Sanctions on North Korea and Economic Stability in the ROK"]

[Text] With international economic sanctions on North Korea drawing near, a sense of tension has been heightened in many domains.

Under a policy that economic sanctions led by the United States are an inevitable choice for blocking the North Korean nuclear development, the government is carrying out many-fold diplomatic efforts to seek more effective sanction methods, and has strengthened the alert posture of the entire Armed Forces, thus assuming the emergency work system. Under this situation, President Kim Yong-sam, now visiting Russia, held a news conference on the spot and stated that "both the ROK and the United States not only grasped the North Korean movement 100 percent but also retained sufficient capabilities to cope with the an emergency. Therefore, the people may feel easy about a series of changes in the situation."

Since the situation at home and abroad surrounding the North Korean nuclear problem has been strained rapidly, people from all walks of life at home, who used to be insensitive to security, began to gradually realize the seriousness of the situation. With the increased number of stocks put on sale by foreign investors at domestic stock markets, indications show that the cold wind has begun to blow surrounding the North Korean nuclear issue. Reports also point out that business firms which have been pushing ahead with economic cooperation with North Korea in the past are taking pains to work out proper measures to cope with economic sanctions against North Korea when they actually take place. In particular, for some large business groups that have processing-on-commission [imgagong] plants in North Korea and have brought considerable quantities of North Korean materials to the ROK, sanctions on North Korea mean the overall discontinuation of North-South

economic exchanges. Thus, it is urgent for them to work out appropriate measures to minimize the business deadlock anticipated after sanctions are imposed.

What we must keep in mind regarding sanctions against North Korea, to be pushed for as part of international efforts to block North Korea's nuclear development, is that our economy must not be left wavering. The method and time of sanctions on North Korea have not been concretely decided. However, even if details of sanctions are announced, the direct impact of such sanctions to our economy would be insignificant and may even be ignored. North-South economic exchanges pushed ahead by some business firms still remain in such an extent as to operate merely a certain number of processing-on-commission plants in North Korea and to bring in a certain quantity of North Korean materials. Moreover, these materials are merely plain consumer goods. The amount of their transactions was $4.38 million last year, and $4.63 as of the end of April this year. Compared to the scale of our imports amounting to $100 billion a year, this amount is, in a word, indeed negligible.

This being the case, what we should be on the watch for is psychological uneasiness about sanctions against North Korea and negative economic effects. In other words, our business firms and enterprises should not tuck themselves up in uneasiness without any grounds, and should not cause any economic unrest. In view of this, the government should inform economic organizations and business firms rapidly and correctly of changes in the situation at home and abroad lest they fall into a sense of uneasiness. In addition, the government should realize that the building of an economic cooperative system based on the understanding between business firms and the people is as important a task as ensuring the military security posture.

Han Optimistic on PRC Taking Part in Sanctions

SK0706021294 Seoul YONHAP in English 0153 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Text] New York, June 6 (YONHAP)—South Korean Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said Monday that China has shown a willingness to cooperate in international efforts to settle the North Korean nuclear problem and was unlikely to present an obstacle.

Han, visiting New York to clarify South Korea's position and cooperate with U.N. Security Council [UNSC] members on the nuclear problem, said there is no just cause for Chinese opposition to a U.N. resolution imposing sanctions on North Korea.

"Nobody can tell what China has in mind, but I think China does not have any just cause to oppose a U.N. resolution imposing sanctions on Pyongyang since North Korea is being uncooperative and there is no other way but to impose sanctions," Han said.

Han expected that a draft resolution would not be introduced at the Security Council in one or two days, saying, "a draft resolution has not been decided yet, and it should be decided through discussion among related nations."

The permanent UNSC members are in frequent contact on an unofficial basis because the North Korean nuclear problem is urgent, Han said.

"After having separate contacts with the ambassadors of the five permanent UNSC members and Japan, I have become aware that there is a consensus in the positions of South Korea, the United States and Japan and that the permanent UNSC members generally sympathize with the South Korean position," he said.

After holding talks with the ambassadors, Han met with Robert Gallucci, U.S. assistant secretary of State for political and military affairs, to reaffirm bilateral cooperation on the North Korean problem.

Han also met with Security Council President Salim Bin Mohammed Al Khussaiby and talked to U.N. Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali, who is visiting Europe. Han is scheduled to hold a press conference on Tuesday before returning home.

Significance of Choe Kwang Visit to PRC Viewed

SK0706070894 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 7 Jun 94 p 5

[By Yu Yong-ku]

[Text] The visit of Choe Kwang, chief of general staff of North Korean People's Army, to the PRC may well be one of its regular exchange visits between the two countries, but the visit is attracting great interest due to the situation and the timing.

Noting that North Korea and the PRC have exchanged military delegations almost every year, some people think it is not a new factor of tension. During the past two to three years, the two countries have intensified military cooperation more than ever. A North Korean military delegation of functionaries of the Foreign Affairs Bureau visited the PRC on 28 February this year. When, delegation leader Major General Kim Hak-san, director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the North Korean Army, met on 2 March with Zhang Wannian, chief of the general staff of the PRC Army, interests were focused on their "submarine deal" but nothing concrete was revealed.

However, the majority of the public find analyzes the visit to be unusual because the delegation is being led by General Chief of Staff Choe Kwang, and because of the significance of its timing.

It is suspected that Choe Kwang's trip is a move to prepare for "an emergency on the Korean peninsula" since he is the one who controls the general command of "military operations" under the Supreme Commander and Chairman of the National Defense Committee, Kim Chong-il.

Even more significant is the North Korean military delegation's visit to the PRC in a situation where the UN Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency are discussing sanctions on North Korea and in which North Korea announced that sanctions would be regarded as "a declaration of war" for which it is willing to risk war. This seems to illustrate the close military cooperation in North Korea's defensive position concerning the nuclear issue.

Military cooperation between North Korea and the PRC is significant enough to worry the ROK and the United States under circumstances where it is uncertain whether the PRC will join in the UN Security Council's decision to implement sanctions on North Korea.

While no concrete results are expected to be announced after the military exchange, as in previous military delegation exchanges between the two countries, it is not difficult to speculate that the two parties will assess the effect of sanctions on the situation of the Korean peninsula and discuss joint measures to cope with this.

So far, there are no signs that the PRC regards the situation on the Korean peninsula as a military emergency. However, it is highly probable that the PRC will convey the message that "the development of nuclear weapons is impossible under any circumstances" during the face-to-face meeting with North Korean military leaders because the PRC has strongly opposed North Korea's nuclear weapons development.

On the other hand, since the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance (military alliance) between North Korea and Russia was actually invalidated during President Kim Yong-sam's visit to Russia, North Korea is expected to repeat its intention to maintain and reinforce the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance with the PRC.

DLP Seeks DP Support for Consensus on DPRK

SK0706090094 Seoul YONHAP in English 0833 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) will ask the opposition camp to cooperate in building a national consensus on dealing with the North Korean nuclear issue, it was learned Tuesday.

At the same time, the ruling party will devise proper follow-up measures on its own to back up the results of President Kim Yong-sam's summit meetings in Russia. The party measures will be crafted through a series of meetings with concerned cabinet ministers who accompanied the president on his trip.

At a meeting of top postholders presided over by DLP Chairman Kim Chong-pil at party headquarters in Yoido, the ruling party decided to seek the opposition camp's cooperation in supporting sanctions against Pyongyang through individual contacts by key postholders.

President Kim will likely emphasize the need for a national consensus to settle the nuclear problem by maintaining a joint international stance when he explains the results of his Russian trip. Wednesday's meeting at Chongwadae will be attended by the heads of the three government branches—administration, legislature and judiciary—as well as the DLP and main opposition Democratic Party chairmen.

The ruling party will hold a meeting with main postholders from the opposition camp as soon as Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu and nuclear affairs ambassador Kim Sam-hun return home to give briefings on future measures and their consultations with the United States and Japan.

In a separate move, the ruling party will convene the National Assembly Foreign Affairs and National Unification Committee this week to press for joint parliamentary measures, including the adoption of a resolution urging North Korean acceptance of nuclear inspections.

At Tuesday's meeting, chief DLP policy-maker Yi Se-ki said, "despite the government's position that sanctions against North Korea are inevitable, there is some domestic opinion against the sanctions in fear of the possibility of war on the Korean peninsula. This (opinion) is feared to dissolve the prevailing public opinion and will be a stumbling block to the international mood against North Korea's nuclear adventures."

DPRK Foreign Minister Asks U.S. To Negotiate

SK0706024494 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 7 Jun 94 p 1

[YONHAP report from Kiev]

[Text] On 6 June, North Korea stated that sanctions or pressure against it would not be beneficial to resolving the nuclear issue and asked the United States to return to negotiations. North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam said this at the Kiev airport. He arrived in Kiev via Turkey to visit Ukraine.

Yi Reads President's 'Warning' to North

SK0706025194 Seoul YONHAP in English 0242 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam warned North Korea Tuesday that if it continues developing nuclear arms, it will only face further isolation and eventual destruction.

Kim issued the warning in his message to a meeting of the Seoul area members of the Advisory Council for Democratic and Peaceful Unification (ACDPU) held at the Sejong Cultural Center, which was read by Prime Minister Yi Yong-tok.

The whole world shares the view that North Korea must be prevented from developing nuclear arms, the chief executive emphasized.

"The government has endeavored to settle the North Korean nuclear dispute and improve inter-Korean relations with maximum patience and wisdom over the past year," he said.

Kim urged Pyongyang to give up its reckless nuclear arms development program in line with the trends of history and "come out to pave the way for co-prosperity of South and North Korea."

The road to unification will open when peace arrives on the Korean peninsula so that "South and North Korea can seek co-prosperity on the basis of cooperation and exchange," he stressed.

The president called on North Korea's leaders to ponder genuine co-prosperity and the path to improved welfare of the nation.

Korean reunification is not an illusion but a near-term reality in view of the trends of history, he noted. "Our persistent efforts at reform and change are preparations for unification."

The ACDPU Seoul meeting passed a resolution urging Pyongyang to accept international and inter-Korean nuclear inspections, to adapt to the global trends of development and reform, to guarantee the human rights of its people and to renounce the so-called unification front strategy.

President: I Will Deter North From Nuclear Bomb

SK0606121994 Seoul YONHAP in English 1153 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Tashkent, June 6 (YONHAP)—South Korean President Kim Yong-sam said on Monday that North Korea's nuclear development is a matter of life and death, which threatens world peace as well as the 70 million Korean people. He told journalists before he leaves Uzbekistan on Monday that if North Korea dares to push for imprudent adventure, then it will lead to nothing but self-destruction of North Korea.

Kim said, "We cannot allow even half a nuclear weapon in North Korea. I will deter North Korea without fail from having a nuclear weapon. We are watching the move of North Korea 24 hours a day, and the military power of South Korea, U.S. forces in Korea and United Nations force can repress war on the Korean peninsula."

But he added that there are no strange military moves now in North Korea. "I will have the national security conference according to Constitution on Wednesday at Chongwadae. I will also have a dialogue with U.S. President Bill Clinton over the telephone to discuss ways to cope with the North Korean nuclear problem as soon as I return home," he said.

DPRK UN Envoy Confirms Missile Test Firing

SK0606232394 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2100 GMT 6 Jun 94

[YONHAP Report from Geneva]

[Text] North Korea made it clear yesterday hat it had test fired a missile in the East Sea, stressing that it was a routine exercise.

In a news conference, (Han Cha-won), North Korea's permanent representative to the United Nations, said that the test firing of the missile was a regular and routine exercise and that North Korea's missiles are completely for defensive purposes.

The Japanese and U.S. Governments revealed at the end of last month that North Korea had tested a missile—an improved model of China's Silk Worm missiles.

Until now, North Korea has not confirmed that it had test fired a missile.

'Intensified' Situation on Peninsula Assessed

SK0606121494 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Jun 94 p 5

[Article by reporter Choe Won-ki: "How High Is the Pitch of Crisis on the Korean Peninsula—the Government Intensifies Alertness at the Front; Stock Market Plummeting; Weekend Traffic Unaffected, Thus Showing Double Response"]

[Text] With the possibility of the adoption of a UN resolution on sanctions against North Korea becoming a certainty, the pitch of crisis on the Korean peninsula is heightening.

The government undertook crisis-management steps on the Korean peninsula, such as intensifying the alert posture at the front, and this atmosphere is already reflected in inter-Korean relations and the stock market.

President Kim Yong-sam, who is currently visiting Russia, is the person who feels the pitch of crisis on the Korean peninsula most sensitively.

ROK-U.S. Hotline in Operation.

Judging that UN Security Council sanctions on the North are a certainty in the wake of International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] Director General Hans Blix's 4 June report, President Kim has instructed the cabinet to operate a crisis-managing system.

The instructions President Kim gave from Moscow intensified the alert posture at the front; stabilizing public sentiment; strengthening international alliance; and setting up strategy for the UN Security Council.

Based on this, the government is operating the Unification and Security Coordinating Committee chaired by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the National

Unification Board [NUB] Yi Hong-ku and the working ad hoc committee led by NUB Vice Minister Song Yong-tae. Defense Minister Yi Pyong-tae has begun checking ROK-U.S. combat readiness with U.S. Defense Secretary Perry via a hotline.

The NUB says that North Korea has not shown any specific signs of change in its moves.

However, once the resolution on sanctions against the North is presented before the UN Security Council, North and South Korea are sure to engage in a fierce propaganda offensive against each other.

The South Will Counter the North in a Full-Fledged Manner.

In this connection, the government issued a refuting statement to the North on 5 June in the name of Yi Sung-kon, chairman of the North-South Nuclear Control Committee.

In the statement, he criticized that "The statement dated 4 June by North Korean Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu threatening to withdraw from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty [NPT] was prompted by an extremely dangerous idea mocking at the expectations of the international community and the entire nation."

This deviates from the previous position of the government avoiding directly countering North Korean challenges as best as possible.

Concerning this change, a responsible government official said, "We have taken this position anticipating that the North and the South will exchange a fierce war of statements for a couple of months to come when the UN Security Council's economic sanctions against the North will become a reality."

The noteworthy moves North Korea has shown for the last 24 hours were the two contrasting reactions, one dovish and the other hawkish, namely, the remark by Chu Chang-chun, North Korean ambassador to China, that "North Korea will permit all inspections if the third round of talks with the United States are realized," and the statement of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland that "North Korea is prepared for both dialogue and war.

The government regards Ambassador Chu's remark as an trial balloon designed to test the political will of the ROK and the United States.

In the meantime, the sense of crisis resulting from the UN Security Council's discussion of sanctions is beginning to be felt conspicuously in the civilian sector.

On 5 June, when there was news about the Security Council pushing ahead with the resolution for sanctions against the North, the composite stock market index plummeted by 12.17 point to 930.26.

In view of the fact that the stock market index fell only about nine points when North Korea mentioned the "sea of fire" on 19 March, the stock market is considered to be watching the crisis resulting from the moves for sanctions against the North more seriously.

Meanwhile, a contrasting phenomenon is observed overseas. The ROK's Korea Fund (KF) and the convertible bond (CB), which temporarily fell in New York and London in March when North Korea mentioned the "sea of fire, are maintaining a stable market.

For instance, the Samsung Electronic Company's CB No. 2, the ROK's typical blue-chip convertible bond, remains at the $22 level in the New York market despite the moves of the Security Council.

However, the Korean people enjoyed the golden Memorial Day weekend in the first week of June, going out to the Seoul-Pusan and Yongdong highways in 187,500 cars—60 percent more than ordinary weekends—thus revealing a double state of mind, feeling no immediate crisis.

The experts, commenting on this phenomenon, say, "It is true that the pitch of crisis is high on the Korean peninsula, but the majority of the people must be feeling that the North Korean nuclear issue will somehow find a clue to a solution through the heightening of crisis."

A reliable research worker from the National Unification Research Institute noted, "North Korea must be trying to maximize the utility of the nuclear card by replacing fuel rods on its own despite the fact that it could hold the third round of talks with the United States only if it acceded to additional inspections." He added, "There is a possibility of North Korea's staging a surprise show when the crisis on the Korean peninsula is at its peak in order to bring about a dramatic reversal in the crisis."

Kim Yong-sam Returns From Russia, Uzbekistan

SK0706101794 Seoul YONHAP in English 1010 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam, upon returning from his seven-day trip to Russia and Uzbekistan Tuesday evening, said the visit has "opened a new historical horizon of South Korean-Russian cooperation."

Reading an arrival statement in a welcoming ceremony at Seoul airport, Kim stressed that "the Russian commitments to suspend arms sales to North Korea and make virtual amendments to the North Korea-Russia mutual assistance pact would help us build a new security footing."

The Russian and Uzbek Governments promised to protect ethnic Koreans in their countries so that they, as a minority people, do not suffer any racial discrimination, he said.

"With the visit to Russia in the wake of the visits to the United States, Japan and China, I have completed the framework of quadrangle diplomacy," he said. "To prepare ourselves for the ever-intensifying international and inter-regional competition, we must push ahead with our reform programs in a more vigorous manner."

Gives Speech at Seoul Airport

SK0706132394 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1004 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Speech by ROK President Kim Yong-sam upon arrival from his official visit to Russia and Uzbekistan at Seoul Airport on 7 June—live]

[Text] My dear fellow countrymen: I have returned home, winding up my one-week visit to Russia and Uzbekistan.

Through the visit, I have opened a new historic horizon for ROK-Russian cooperation. Ending the era of conflict and war between them, the two countries have built a firm foundation for mutually complementary partnership relations.

Russian President Yeltsin promised to suspend [chungdan] selling arms to North Korea and said that Russia will in fact scrap the mutual assistance treaty [sangho wonjo choyaktto sasilsang pegihagettago hangosun]. This will contribute to establishing a new basis for our security.

Russia promised resolute measures, such as joining international sanctions, when necessary, to stop the North Korean nuclear program. Russia delivered to us data concerning the Korean war. This means that the past Cold War between the ROK and Russia has been completely liquidated.

That I have visited the Russian Pacific fleet as ROK president symbolizes that the two countries are closely cooperating in security as well.

These are epoch-making events that were hardly imaginable a few years ago.

Our two countries have agreed to open a new era of common prosperity. Based on the agreements of cooperation of various types signed during my visit, the two countries can now carry on practical economic cooperation and technological cooperation.

With my visit to Russia, I have completed visits to four countries, namely, the United States, Japan, China, and Russia. I have completed the framework of the rectangular diplomacy to bring forth peace in Northeast Asia, to establish a new world order, and to promote our national interest.

My dear fellow countrymen: That we have promoted friendship and cooperation with Uzbekistan during my visit also has a very important significance. Uzbekistan has been carrying out the most steady reform among the CIS countries. Uzbekistan not only has abundant natural resources, such as gold and cotton, but has a great potential for development.

Uzbek President Karimov proposed active economic cooperation with our country. President Karimov assured me that a legal and systematic foundation will be laid so as to promote our businesses' advance into the Uzbek market. Large-scale joint investment has already been undertaken between the businesses of the two countries. I expect that Uzbekistan will in time play a role as our forward base for the Central Asian region.

My dear fellow countrymen: I met our beloved brethren in Russia and Uzbekistan. They were pioneering life with vigorous power and vitality. Despite the history of hardship they suffered, they preserved well the Korean tradition and culture. With diligence and sincerity characteristic of our nation, they were enjoying a high reputation. They were proud of their fatherland's development. I was deeply moved by their positive life.

I was assured of ample consideration by the governments of the two countries so that our compatriots may not suffer disadvantages as a minority.

I visited Vladivostok on my way home. Vladivostok is closely connected with us historically as a base for our independence movement. It is a region whose importance is highlighted for our economic advance into Siberia. I visited the Russian Pacific Fleet there, and had a historic opportunity to look over the Korean peninsula from there.

It took no less than half a century to go to Vladivostok, which is close to the Tumen River. I have returned home with a hope that I will be able to go there by a shorter way without a detour next time.

My dear fellow countrymen: Through the rectangular diplomacy which began toward the end of last year, I vividly felt that our country is importantly appraised in the international community. We can play a leading role in the Asia-Pacific era. We can stand aloft in the center of the new sphere of civilization.

Through the visits I have made, I renewed my resolve as well as my confidence. In the world ahead, competition will be even more keen among countries and regions. If we fail to keep up in competition, we will be a straggler and loser. The advanced countries were active in meeting this challenge. The countries that are catching up are also transforming themselves at a tremendous speed. The only way we can follow is to carry on a practical reform more vigorously. I will do my best as president to strengthen our security and promote the competitiveness of our country.

Let us all advance forward vigorously united in one, overcoming the syndrome peculiar to a transitional period.

Thank you.

Police Placed on Indefinite Alert Nationwide

SK0706060694 Seoul YONHAP in English 0557 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP)—The National Police Agency (NPA) placed all policemen nationwide on indefinite alert Monday and adopted an emergency footing in connection with the uneasiness over the North Korean nuclear issue.

In a cable message addressed to all police throughout the country, the NPA instructed them to go on an emergency footing as "North Korea's provocation threat has become higher than at any other time before with the imminent U.N. sanctions against North Korea and heightening tensions between South and North Korea."

The police immediately began tightening all national checkpoints as well as air and sea ports to guard against infiltration by "impure elements" such as spies. At the same time, they have established tripartite cooperative operations involving civilians, the military and police while heightening vigilance at major government facilities and buildings and foreign diplomatic missions, including the U.S. Embassy.

At the same time, the police placed their five-minute stand-by and mobile troops on alert for action at any time and reinforced protection for important national figures. •

Seoul To Deal 'Sternly' With Pro-North Moves

SK0706014994 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jun 94 p 2

[Text] The government yesterday said it would sternly deal with any domestic moves to support or praise North Korea's policy or ideology.

Security-related cabinet officials, in a meeting Monday, agreed on the necessity of establishing a tight security posture in the nation with tensions mounting on the Korean Peninsula in the aftermath of North Korea's confrontations with the international community over its nuclear issue.

"The officials reaffirmed their will to prevent at any cost a situation that may cause public anxiety about security or threaten stability in the everyday lives of the people," said the Prime Minister's Office after the meeting. It said they agreed that both domestic and international measures are necessary for this purpose.

Prime Minister Yi Yong-tok, while presiding over the meeting, made it clear that any activities praising Pyongyang such as those actions by a student group, Hanchongnyon [Korea Federation of General Student Councils], in a recent rally in Kwangju, would not be tolerated, the office said.

The government defined the recently formed Hanchongnyon as a pro-Pyongyang organization and ordered a crackdown on it.

Prime Minister Yi and other participants reviewed in the meeting recent development in the North Korean nuclear issue and recent military movements in the Communist country, it said.

The participants also reviewed the government preparations, including those by the military, for any possible mishaps, the office said.

"The officials also agreed that maintaining national consensus is most important in maintaining security here," it said.

To enhance its capability for gathering information on North Korea, the participants decided to keep open 24 hours a day channels of dialogue with the United States and strengthen cooperation with the U.S. forces here against any contingencies, the office said.

Those who attended the meeting included both deputy prime ministers, Yi Hong-ku for unification affairs and Chong Chae-sok for economic affairs; Kim Tok, director of the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP); Home Affairs Minister Choe Hyong-u; Justice Minister Kim Tu-hui; Defense Minister Yi Pyong-tae; Information Minister O In-whan; and Vice Foreign Minister Pak Kon-u.

Meanwhile, many officials in the related government ministries, including the Prime Minister's Office, the Foreign Ministry and the National Unification Board, were on regular duty Sunday and yesterday, the nation's Memorial Day.

Premier Yi inspected offices of major government ministries and agencies Sunday to check their duty posture.

Objectives for National Security Council Meeting

SK0706020694 Seoul YONHAP in English 0144 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Text] Seoul, June 7 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam, after returning from visits to Russia and Uzbekistan, has called a National Security Council meeting for Wednesday [8 June], indicating his firm resolve to defend the country against possible provocation by a cornered North Korea.

The fact that a Security Council meeting has been called for the first time since the inauguration of the Kim administration in February 1993 underscores the gravity of the worsening North Korean nuclear row.

As stipulated by Provision 91 of the Constitution, the National Security Council is an official presidential organ from which the chief executive can seek advice on foreign, military and domestic affairs prior to deliberating policy at a cabinet meeting.

A National Security Council meeting is one notch higher than a meeting of national security-related ministers or a

unification-security policy coordination meeting, convened frequently in the past to discuss the dispute over Pyongyang's nuclear program.

Consequently, it is designed to be called at a time of crisis and policy decisions forged at this kind of meeting carry much more weight, according to analysts.

While visiting Uzbekistan, President Kim said Monday, "North Korea's development of nuclear weapons is a problem on which not only the survival of the 70 million Korean people depends. It also threatens the peace and security of Northeast Asia as well as the world."

"We are keeping a close watch on North Korea 24 hours a day and our troops, the U.S. and U.N. forces have enough strength to deter a war on the Korean peninsula," Kim said.

This National Security Council meeting is a sizeable affair. It is being attended by the prime minister, deputy prime ministers, and the defense, foreign, home affairs and finance ministers in addition to the director of the Agency for National Security Planning.

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who is an associate member of the council, also has the right to speak at the meeting.

Chief and senior presidential secretaries can attend the meeting if the president so desires. It is understood that Kim has invited chief secretary Pak Kwan-yong, Yi Won-chong, senior presidential secretary for political affairs, Chong Chong-uk, senior secretary for foreign and National Security Affairs, Pak Chae-yun, senior secretary for economic affairs, and presidential spokesman Chu Ton-sik.

By presiding over the first meeting of the National Security Council, President Kim obviously wants to demonstrate both at home and abroad his determination to handle any developments arising from the North Korean nuclear dispute.

Officials at Chongwadae [presidential offices], however, took pains to stress that the meeting is being held in "a crisis situation."

The president and his top officials want to "check the possibility" of the North Korean question reaching the crisis point, they said.

President Kim appears to have considered three main objectives in calling the meeting.

First, Kim probably aims to demonstrate to the world that South Korea, as a nation that is most directly involved, is doing its utmost as the U.N. Security Council prepares to discuss sanctions against North Korea.

Second, the president wants to convey a strong message to North Korea not to misread the South's resolve and undertake any rash action.

And third, Kim intends to assure South Koreans that the nation's preparedness is complete and its surveillance water-tight, enabling them to depend on their government.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Deputy Minister Meets With Richard Needham

BK0606141594 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0901 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, June 6 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia and Britain will look into the possibility of signing a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between trade organisations of both countries for further collaboration in trade services, Deputy Minister of International Trade and Industry Chua Jui Meng said Monday.

He said the MOU between Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (Matrade) and British Board of Trade (BBOT) would allow exchanging information on areas such as market intelligence and training. If the MOU is signed, we would be able to have the British assistance in exporting our trade services abroad as the country was considered as a significant trade in services, he told reporters this after holding discussion with British Trade Minister Richard Needham at his office here.

Needham is on a four-day official visit to Kuala Lumpur beginning June 4, his third official visit in nine months. He is accompanied by three officers and 19 senior British businessmen.

Chua said that Malaysia is a strong importer in services and as at last year, its imported services amounted to US $7.7 billion, which put Malaysia on the number 21 spot as the world's largest importer of services.

Since we do not rank in the top 25 countries that export trade services, we have been encountering deficit in trade services, he said adding that Malaysia's deficit in trade services was RM [Malaysian ringgit] 14.4 billion (about US $5.76 billion) last year.

Chua said the Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEM) scheme which urged Western nations to source for automotive parts abroad, also augured well for Malaysia's automotive industry.

Malaysia's automotive industry had been making an important on the local front as well as abroad especially with the production of the first national car and the second national car, said Chua.

This new policy will be a boost for our automotive trade as we have exchanged ideas with the British on the possibility of setting up an automotive parts and components industry in Malaysia, he added.

He said with the set up, the two countries could work together in terms of joint venture or technology licensing whereby the British would transfer their technology to Malaysia.

It would also enable Malaysia to be the regional centre for production and export of automotive parts and components, he added.

Meanwhile, Needham said the British Government would continue to send trade missions here regardless of the action taken by Malaysia not to award government contracts to British companies recently.

We are determined to continue to show our interest in Malaysia and the best way of doing that is to continue sending trade missions here, he said adding that there will be another six trade missions on the way.

He said Britain had vast interests in Malaysia and what other way of showing that than by setting up joint ventures between companies of both countries, form British companies in Malaysia or any other possible way.

Understandably, with our history of long relationship, we encountered problems but I believe that it can be worked out for the benefits of both countries, he added.

Report on Arms for Bosnia Questioned

BK0306151294 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0800 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Media report that Malaysia is providing arms to Bosnia is indeed damaging. The allegation is completely untrue. It goes against the very principle of Malaysia's policy of neutrality and upholding peace. No doubt Malaysia has been very vocal in calling for the arms embargo on Bosnia to be lifted. This is only because it will give a chance to the Bosnian Muslims to defend themselves against Serbian atrocities.

Malaysia is not alone. Even President Clinton recently said the United States was all for the lifting of the embargo. But never at any time has Malaysia gone against the resolution laid down by the United Nations. Against such a backdrop, it is indeed puzzling as to the true motive of the report. What is more disheartening is that the report was not filed by tabloids more interested in sales, but by a well-respected international cable network.

That is why Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed points out Malaysia is not in the gun running business. Perhaps the allegation could have come because Malaysia was providing arms to its 1,500 soldiers serving in the United Nations Protection Force in Bosnia-Herzegovina. If there are others providing arms to the Bosnians, it is certainly not Malaysia. It is also unbecoming of the network not to publish Dr. Mahathir's denial of the alleged provision of arms.

As a result, the international community might have the wrong impression. If any media group wants to have credibility, it should always provide a fair and balanced viewpoint. This surprisingly is not the case this time as far as the report on Malaysia is concerned. There are also

doubts as to the credibility of the source. So far, there seems to be no concrete evidence to the allegation. Also, Malaysian peacekeeping force had been told not to engage in any warfare. Their job is to keep the peace and preserve the safe havens.

The UN has praised Malaysian soldiers for their exemplary attitude in discharging their duties. Despite the allegation, Malaysia is undaunted in its efforts to see peace come again to the former Yugoslavia. Most importantly, it wants the UN to be more forthcoming in efforts to help the long suffering Bosnians.

Strangely, the world body seems to be dragging its feet in this matter. In the meantime, this is giving leeway for the Serbs to continue the vicious campaign to eliminate the Bosnians. This is not fair and it certainly warrants being highlighted by the media. But if certain sections of the Western media due to reasons known only to themselves resort to untruth and speculation, it is not going to help matters.

The international community must know the atrocities the Serbs are committing, but if they are misled, measures to galvanize efforts to put pressure on the Serbs will be that much harder. Media groups have to demonstrate greater responsibility. Resorting to sensationalism and false report might jeopardize what little exercise [is] being done now to save the helpless Bosnians. If that happens, then those media organizations are as guilty as the Serbs in the brutal suppression of the unarmed Bosnians.

* Cross-Border Talks With Philippines

[Editorial Report] The 8 May Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay on page 6 reported that Malaysia and the Philippines plan to legalize cross-border entry in an effort to reduce the influx of illegal aliens, which has strained relations between the two countries. During a meeting in Manila, the Joint Committee on Border Cooperation also discussed measures to combat piracy, smuggling, hijacking, and drug trafficking activities, and to ease the entry of goods. Although details of the proposed legalization as well as other guidelines are still to be finalized during another meeting later this year in Kuala Lumpur, both sides hope that an agreement can be implemented by January 1995. Estimates put the number of illegal Filipinos in Malaysia at about 1 million. Most of the illegal aliens are concentrated in the state of Sabah, a few hours away by boat from the Philippines' southern island of Mindanao.

Singapore

Goh Chok Tong Receives Australian Premier

BK0306050594 Singapore Singapore Broadcasting Corporation in English 1400 GMT 2 Jun 94

[Text] The visiting premier of South Australia, Mr. Dean Brown, today called on Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong and Environment and Communications Minister Mah Bow Tan. During the meeting, Mr. Brown discussed opportunities for Australian and Singapore companies to go regional together, especially in China.

Earlier, at the Singapore-Australian Business Council luncheon, he said South Australia wants to offer business opportunities to Singapore investors. They are in the area of computer software development, biotechnology, and tourism infrastructure. Some 23 billion Australian dollars worth of government assets are offered for sale, including commercial buildings in central Adelaide. On China, Mr. Brown said with South Australia's engineering skill and Singapore's commercial link, both sides can work on infrastructural development projects.

Six Satellite Slots Requested

BK0606153394 Singapore THE SUNDAY TIMES in English 5 Jun 94 p 1

[By Paul Jansen and Derwin Pereira]

[Excerpt] Singapore has taken the first steps to have its own satellites in space—a goal likely to be reached by 1999.

It has asked the International Telecommunication Union, a United Nations body regulating the use of satellite orbits and transmission frequencies for six slots, the union told THE SUNDAY TIMES.

The satellites Singapore has in mind will have channels capable of redirecting television shows, telephone telegraphic and other communications to vast areas across Asia.

Confirming the applications, Mr. Lim Choon Sai, director (radio) of the Telecommunications Authority of Singapore (TAS), said: "Though there is very little domestic need for satellite communications in Singapore, we do require good and efficient telecommunications with other countries because of our extensive trade activities and the external economy policy."

Having its own satellites w s also "a logical step" for Singapore which has become one of the telecommunication hubs in the world, he added in response to questions from THE SUNDAY TIMES.

The applications for the slots were filed by TAS, the regulator of telecommunications development in the Republic. The first application was made in August 1992 and the second in November that year, Mr Lim revealed.

Each application was for three orbital slots 22,235 mile (35,576 km) over the Equator known commonly as geostationary orbits. One of the slots is over Singapore and the rest over the Indian Ocean.

Though TAS has filed for six orbits, it does not mean that six satellites will be launched.

First, exhaustive technical analyses have to be done to determine the likelihood of the new satellites interfering with the frequencies of other proposed or existing satellites. If this is likely, the countries concerned have to work out a compromise in involving modifications to orbits or frequencies.

Applications are likely to come to naught unless a compromise is achieved.

Reflecting the rush into space, the coordinating process can involve a number of countries and many meetings. Negotiations can take as long as three years.

Mr Lim said that for one of the orbits, Singapore will have to coordinate with 17 countries, including China, India, Japan, Indonesia and Malaysia.

But there is a deadline: a satellite must be launched within six years after its application has been filed though extensions are sometimes granted. [passage omitted]

Cambodia

Roundtable, Need for World Aid Discussed

BK0706075294 Phnom Penh CAMBODIA TIMES in English 5-11 Jun 94 pp 1, 2

[Article by Uk Kimseng and T. Mohan: "World Support Needed"]

[Text] Phnom Penh—The failure of the much awaited Pyongyang peace talks has reiterated one vital point, that the Khmer Rouge will remain as recalcitrants.

It is now time for the world community, particularly the signatories of the Paris Peace Accords to rally support for the often embattled Royal Government of this nation.

The Royal Government, under the leadership of First Prime Minister Prince Norodom Ranariddh and Second Prime Minister Hun Sen, has proven to the world community that they truly desire peace with the Khmer Rouge, national unity and reconciliation.

However, the Khmer Rouge guerrillas have chosen to spurn peace talks with ceasefire conditions of their own, despite agreeing to unconditional peace talks called for by His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk.

The international community should not delude themselves in thinking that their responsibility to this nation is over, with the end of the United Nations mission and the elections.

They have a bigger role to play in ensuring that the hand that fought for democracy which brought bitter enemies together and a nation reborn from the brink of disaster, remains alive.

They must ensure that supporters of the Khmer Rouge, who include those who warn or demand other nations not to provide military help to a supposedly corrupt nation, are made to tow the line.

Popular or unpopular support for the Khmer Rouge must stop at all cost. There is a Royal Government elected by the people and the Khmer Rouge had chosen to stay away from this process.

Which nation in the world is not corrupt? Neighbouring countries of this Kingdom have been corrupt as well and the Government is fond of telling the world at large that they often cannot control their army.

The Khmer Rouge cannot survive or mount fresh counter attacks against the Royal Government army without outside support, including economical support.

Is economics a better price to pay than the human life and misery that they have been undergoing? If the answer is 'no', then the world community should regroup, and mount one cohesive and massive campaign to wipe out the Khmer Rouge or force them to mend their ways. If military action is the only way, as proven by the Royal Government, then support them.

The Royal Cambodian Government Armed Forces [RCAF] have proven in the past that they are capable of holding their own against the Khmer Rouge, despite being poorly armed, equipped, underpaid and poorly disciplined.

If the world community could resolve this and do it fast, then the RCAF have the chance of bringing about national unity, peace and reconciliation, an attempt which talks have failed to produce.

We cannot afford another Bosnia in South-East Asia or a Somalia.

The Royal government needs aid and vital assistance fast and the world community, particularly the signatories of the Paris Peace Accords, owe it to this nation to ensure that peace is maintained and that the nation progresses.

The Khmer Rouge will continue to make allegations, launch terrorist campaigns and cause panic and fear.

They should not be allowed to fulfill their unwavering desire to return to power and in the process, persecute thousands or millions more.

A military solution is now the answer as talks have failed.

Commentary: 'Puppets' Do Not Want Peace

BK0706063594 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 May 94

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] People have wondered why the two-headed government opposed and refused to raise the issue of national reconciliation at the unconditional roundtable in Pyongyang.

Observers said the roundtable in Pyongyang ended without producing any significant results. People held that it was all because the two-headed government refused to talk about national reconciliation as desired by the entire Cambodian nation and people.

The goal of this unconditional roundtable was to discuss national reconciliation. However, the two-headed government under the command of the communist Vietnamese and the Western alliance clearly saw that the so-called unconditional roundtable would surely examine different aspects of the issue of national reconciliation. This stress on national reconciliation was a bitter pill for them to swallow; it was a blow to their heads at the roundtable. But the masses were well aware of the importance of national reconciliation at the roundtable. They saw who was good, who was bad, who wanted national reconciliation and peace, who continued to kindle the flames of war, who continued to attack others, and who were defending themselves. It was for this reason that the two-headed government refused to raise the subject of national reconciliation and instead brought up other aspects which opposed and buried national reconciliation.

All this once again clearly shows that the two-headed government does not want national reconciliation, because the communist Vietnamese and the alliance of Western powers do not want national reconciliation; this is because they oppose it and want only to continue the war. They are fishing in troubled waters and are scrambling to promote their own interests.

The Cambodian nation and people see clearly that it is necessary to join forces and carry on the struggle, pending national reconciliation, and fight to end the Vietnamese war of aggression as soon as possible.

The two-headed government under the command of the communist Vietnamese and Western alliance continues to oppose the king's national reconciliation initiative and kindle the flames of war in Cambodia. When they were leaving for the roundtable in Pyongyang, which was purported to be held without any preconditions, Prince Ranariddh, representing the American puppets, and Hun Sen, representing the communist Vietnamese puppets, repeatedly set a precondition by calling for a cease-fire; whereas at home the puppet General Staff in Phnom Penh informed all their military units that there was no cease-fire whatsoever and that the cease-fire announced by the two-headed government was just a political ploy.

During the roundtable on 27 May, the two categories of puppets under the command of the communist Vietnamese and Western alliance did not mention the issue of national reconciliation at all. On the contrary, they raised the same preconditions that they had regularly set before.

On the cease-fire issue, the party of Democratic Kampuchea was of the opinion that in order for the cease-fire to proceed correctly and effectively it should be jointly controlled by observation groups made up of all Cambodian parties and five neutral countries, to be located in central, eastern, and western Cambodia. However, the two categories of puppets were opposed to the idea of allowing neutral countries to take part in supervising this cease-fire. That was an intentional obstacle created to sabotage the national reconciliation roundtable in Pyongyang.

The majority of opinion both inside and outside the country clearly saw that the two-headed government under the command of the communist Vietnamese and Western alliance did not want national reconciliation and peace. They wanted only to continue igniting the war; so they urged their two puppets to attack the people and resistance forces while taking the opportunity to further their own strategic interests. The communist Vietnamese wanted to take the opportunity to bring more Vietnamese nationals into Cambodia and expand the size of the already over 4 million Vietnamese immigrant population to 6, 7, 8 or 10 million in order to demographically annex Cambodia and exterminate the Cambodian race. As for the two categories of puppets, they are too intoxicated by dollars and inebriated by power. They forget everything Cambodian. Instead, they are foolishly forcing the children of the people to go to the battlefields and die in their place. They will do anything so long as they can preserve their corrupt power and continue to embezzle and build up their own personal interests at the expense of the people and their children's lives.

This is an act of treason to the nation and people, an act of selling out the nation to foreigners. As a matter of fact, the two-headed government is doing everything at the command of the communist Vietnamese and Western alliance. They do not want to see Cambodia achieve national reconciliation and peace. If Cambodia achieved national reconciliation and became unified, it would affect the communist Vietnamese strategy of swallowing up Cambodian territory. So, the Cambodian nation and people have no other alternative but to continue joining hands and holding aloft the banner of the struggle for their own defense until genuine national reconciliation and peace are achieved and happiness brought back to the country and the national community, thus allowing the people to live their normal lives.

Do the communist Vietnamese puppets and the communist Vietnamese, whose desire is only to annex Cambodian territory, have any desire to see Cambodia achieve national reconciliation and peace?

Before he went to Pyongyang for the roundtable, puppet Hun Sen vociferously announced that he did not want to

hold talks with the Khmer Rouge and did not expect any results. He said he went to the roundtable just to placate other people. These remarks show that the communist Vietnamese, the communist Vietnamese puppets, and the alliance have not changed their stance. They continue to oppose the king's national reconciliation plan.

The stance of the party of Democratic Kampuchea is well known to our nation and people. It is for peace and national reconciliation and it supports the king's national reconciliation plan. The Vietnamese puppets under the command of their bosses, the communist Vietnamese, have demanded that Democratic Kampuchea hand over the liberated zones to them and dissolve its army so that the communist Vietnamese and the alliance can control and run Cambodia as they please. More to the point, they have aimed at crushing the national liberation resistance movement to enable Vietnam to incorporate Cambodia into its Indochinese federation. This is part of the long-standing, threadbare strategy and stance of the communist Vietnamese; nothing has changed. For this reason, can one rely on the communist Vietnamese and their puppets for national reconciliation, national concord, and peace? No. The communist Vietnamese want to do away with all of us who are Cambodians in order to turn our Cambodian territory into a part of Vietnam. As for the Vietnamese puppets such as Chea Sim, Hun Sen, Sar Kheng, and others, they are merely elements installed in power by Vietnam to serve Vietnam's war of aggression, which has been going on since 1979. They are Vietnam's out-and-out lackeys serving Vietnamese interests 100 percent. They never care about the interests of the Cambodian nation and people. Their nature is Vietnamese. They only want to kill Cambodians just as the Vietnamese, their bosses, do. Our nation and people know the true nature of the Vietnamese and their puppets. We never hoped that they would mercifully bestow peace and national reconciliation on Cambodia. Hearing the aforementioned rotten remarks of puppet Hun Sen is more than enough.

Past, present, and future experiences in Cambodia and the world show that no one should expect aggressors to give away peace and independence. The peace, independence, and survival of any country facing aggression can be won only through the struggle of the people in that country. This is true for Cambodia. If we want to achieve peace and national reconciliation, our entire nation and people both in the cities and the countryside must join hands and wage the struggle by all possible means until our nation and people achieve genuine peace, national reconciliation, independence, and national unity.

Hun Sen Reviews Pyongyang Conference

BK0506133794 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Jun 94

[News conference by Cambodian Second Prime Minister Hun Sen at Pochentong Airport on 3 June with unidentified reporters—recorded]

[Text] [Hun Sen] Ladies and gentlemen, I am very happy to return home today. I would like to stress that there will be no interpretation here, thus the foreign journalists should do their own interpretation.

I know that you must have received the statement and communique of the Royal Government concerning this matter. I also know that Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh, first prime minister, had already informed you and all our compatriots of the outcome of the Pyongyang meeting. I know also that our journalists might want to know about everything, or just a little more detail if not everything. This is why this conference is being held. I will not make a statement, but just spend all the time answering your questions.

[Reporter] After leaving Pyongyang, did you travel to any other countries? Did you achieve any success during your trip to each of those countries?

[Hun Sen] This trip was quite different from the previous ones. Someone may wonder why members of the joint delegation led by the National Assembly chairman and the two prime ministers made the trip on different planes. I must stress that it was because we were afraid of the risk involved if we took the same plane. Therefore, Samdech Chea Sim, Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh, and I agreed to make the trip separately on different planes. That was how the trip was made. As for me, after leaving Pyongyang, I went to Beijing. There were no specific discussions, except visiting some places there.

My trip to Bangkok can be regarded as a significant blazing of the trail. I stopped in Bangkok on the way home as a guest of the Thai Foreign Ministry. I did not hold any official discussions with Thai officials, however. As you all know, I have many old friends in Bangkok. Therefore, following a period of tension in the relations between Cambodia and Thailand, I think that my stay in Bangkok can be said to have political significance. That is, it constituted a resumption of dialogue after a period of interruption. My meeting with a number of old friends constituted a discussion to seek mutual understanding and ways to solve the problems between our two countries. We think that all problems between our two countries can be solved because Thailand and Cambodia will always be neighbors. Therefore, we need to resolve all problems through peaceful means. This means that we do not want to confront several problems at the same time. The present problem with the Khmer Rouge is more than enough trouble for us. We do not want any problems, particularly with neighboring countries, now or in the future. This is because development requires not only internal security but stability and friendship with neighboring countries. This is (?the trip I made). Thank you.

[Reporter] You have said that you met with Thai officials. I still wonder whether you have discussed (?the old problems concerning the Khmer Rouge) with the Thai officials?

[Hun Sen] I must tell you that I did not hold any formal meetings in Bangkok. I can tell you frankly that I met yesterday with General Charan [Kulawanit], Thai National Security Council secretary general, and last night I had dinner with my old friend, former Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan who is currently leading an opposition party. This morning, I had a breakfast with General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, also an old friend, (?who is now) minister of the Interior. The most important topic we discussed was how we should solve problems in the future [words indistinct]. We should forget whatever happened in the past because that will only give us a headache. What we want to know is how to solve our future problems. I must tell you that I did not discuss the Khmer Rouge issue with any country, let alone Thailand. I never discuss the Khmer Rouge problem with any country. I will hold no discussion about the problem with other countries, including Thailand. This is the stance of Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh and mine as well as the common stance of the National Assembly and the Royal Government. The Khmer Rouge issue is solely an internal concern for Cambodia. What I wanted to discuss was Cambodian-Thai relations. These relations (?include) the development of cooperation in economics, culture, investment, trade, and so forth. There are so many things to discuss concerning relations between the two countries.

[Hun Sen continues] I would like to return to your question on the Khmer Rouge. What is the Khmer Rouge doing now? They are striving to internationalize the Khmer Rouge problem. We should not fall into the dangerous games of the Khmer Rouge. Why did the Khmer Rouge refuse to meet in Phnom Penh? Why did they ask for the meeting to be held in Jakarta or Paris? If the government fell into this dangerous game, it would be tantamount to allowing the Khmer Rouge to destroy the outcome of the Paris agreement.

As a way out for the roundtable, however, the government respected and followed his majesty's advice by agreeing to meet at the king's palace in Pyongyang. Therefore, the Khmer Rouge could not internationalize its problem. Generally speaking, they already made a false step politically when they refused to join the elections and opposed the Constitution, king, and government which resulted from the elections.

Therefore, they have refused to accept the cease-fire because they made a false step politically, but they still have their military activities to resort to as a means of resurrecting their political fortunes. Therefore, I would like to stress once again that now or in the future, the Khmer Rouge problem is not an issue to be discussed with any other countries. The Khmer Rouge problem should be discussed within the Cambodian framework and might be discussed in the Cambodian National Assembly in the future. How do we solve the Khmer Rouge problem? Concerning this, I would like to stress the general policy of the government with regard to the Khmer Rouge issue [words indistinct] America, France, and all other countries, including the neighboring countries, such as Thailand. We will not discuss the Khmer Rouge issue (?with them). Thank you.

[Reporter] I would like to know whether you will ask the National Assembly to outlaw the Khmer Rouge if the roundtable on 15 (?June) fails?

[Hun Sen] We need to wait for the outcome of the 15 June meeting. Anyway, I, Samdech Krompreah, and Samdech Chea Sim are feebly optimistic. Why? It is because the delegates from our government and National Assembly to the negotiation at the Chhanghsu-on Palace in Pyongyang are all competent persons who can make decisions. As for the Khmer Rouge, they are represented by Khieu Samphan. Therefore, since the leaders who are authorized to make decisions promptly could not solve the problem, can we place any hope in this roundtable working group? I have no hope for it. I am not optimistic about this. Prior to my departure (to Pyongyang), you asked whether I had any hope for success. I answered that I was only 0.1 percent hopeful and 99.99 percent hopeless. That was the summit negotiation. Now that the coming negotiation, the coming discussion, is just at the level of a specialized roundtable group, I really have no hope for it.

Henceforth, we must think about what more we should do. Concerning this matter, I think that it is still too early for me to say what to do in the future [words indistinct] as in the football game. Sometimes, from one point to another, there might be a new situation. Nevertheless, how should we solve the Khmer Rouge issue? Do we agree to accept Cambodia as a federal state?

In Pyongyang, it was fortunate that Samdech Chea Sim and Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh authorized negotiation with Khieu Samphan. During the negotiation, I told Khieu Samphan that it was a very good time for us to issue a joint statement expressing recognition for a unified Cambodia free from secession and division. But it would be totally meaningless if a cease-fire could not be implemented, because Cambodia [words indistinct], not just with Thailand, Vietnam, and Laos. There are also borders between the government and the Khmer Rouge.

If the cease-fire is not implemented, the process of national reconciliation will be impossible. Will we continue to accept such a divided Cambodia? This is the problem. Will we allow the Khmer Rouge to kill people at will? This is the problem that we must think of. I [words indistinct]. Some people have blamed the government of waging a meaningless war, of kindling the war. But let me ask you this: Suppose the Khmer Rouge were mosquitos. Should we allow them to bite us, or should we use a mosquito net or pesticide to prevent them from biting us?

That is one matter. That is the government's duty. If we allowed the Khmer Rouge, the mosquitos, to bite people, it would be another matter. To protect the people from being bitten by the mosquitos, we must use mosquito

nets or other means, such as pesticide, to drive away the mosquitos. The Khmer Rouge are the mosquitos and our people are their victims.

But when the Royal Government carried out its duty of protecting the people and [words indistinct] as stated in the constitution, they said the government is the warmonger, the belligerent, while not mentioning the Khmer Rouge killed thousands of our people and burned down thousands of houses. What should the government do in such a case?

The other day when I was in Sihanoukville, I told the Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh (?and announced) that if the people, through a referendum, want the Royal Government's troops to withdraw from all the cities, then I do not know what to do. The Prince Krompreah and I are the commanders in chief of the armed forces. If the people want the armed forces to withdraw from Phnom Penh and all the cities so as to let the Khmer Rouge control all areas, I really do not know what to do. We defend the people because they want us to. In defense, we naturally cannot avoid clashing with the Khmer Rouge. Defending the people does not mean that we must wait until we are attacked first.

Do not forget that the constitution has defined that the government is duty-bound to control the entire territory without division. This is what I want to stress.

So, what should we do next? I still do not know whether to put the Khmer Rouge outside or inside the law or what status to give it. But, it is very clear that the Royal Government will not give up its duty of preventing the people from being massacred by the Khmer Rouge. We will strengthen our capability in protecting the people. This is our vital task. Thank you.

[Question by an unidentified correspondent] What do you [words indistinct]?.

[Hun Sen] There has been no change. I must emphasize also that yesterday, Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh met with the diplomats to explain the situation to them. He also expressed regret over the number of pessimists who see the Cambodian situation as being gloomy, so very gloomy that the government should be dissolved and a reelection held. But, as for me, I think that before talking about the present situation, we should first refer to what had happened on 3 June 1993, and what is happening today, 3 June 1994. We must talk about this so that we can clearly reflect on the situation. I am not going to talk about the impasse or this or that difficulties. But if we speak about the political situation. Today last year, we saw people fleeing the country, some to Bangkok and others to Vientiane, Vietnam, or abroad, or who were packing up and getting ready to flee. But today, we are together. All parties have turned from confrontation, politically, ideologically, and militarily, to a cooperation that has brought stability to Cambodia. This is what we must see. This situation [words indistinct].

As for the Khmer Rouge problem, it depends on what importance we give them. If we give them as much value as we did in the past, it would be as if Cambodia is facing a civil war. I do not understand this. I must boast a bit that no other prime minister in Cambodia can remain in this position longer than Hun Sen, that is if we speak about history. I served as prime minister in the former government for eight years and six months. And I have been prime minister of the new government for a year now. No one has served as prime minister for a longer term than I have. I do not understand why.... the Khmer Rouge are not that significant, but the Khmer Rouge issue has been emphasized to the point as if there is a civil war in Cambodia. There is no civil war in Cambodia right now. The present war is just a destructive one waged by Khmer Rouge rebels against a legally elected government.

I [words indistinct] the situation. It is known to all that immediately after the signing of the Paris agreement, I was the only one who could cope with the (?military) situation, while the economic blockade continued against us. But we survived. We have survived all along in order to find a political solution. What else do we have to be afraid of now? All parties, all political parties which have their own armed forces, political and military parties have come together. All newly-formed political parties are joining hands except the Khmer Rouge. The whole world recognizes the (?Phnom Penh) government only and provides aid to them. So, what else must we be afraid of? I really do not understand this claim—hotels are now unoccupied, because there are no conferences.

Yesterday, Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh told the diplomats in Phnom Penh that we have peace in 95 percent of the territory, while only five percent have none. Can we carry out development with this 95 percent peace? As I used to say, peace prevails in the majority of our territory at all times. As for war, it takes place only occasionally in some scattered areas. Then why is it not possible for us to carry out development? There is no war in Phnom Penh; fighting takes place only in Pailin. Why must the people in Phnom Penh be that alarmed? Tourism, restaurants, and so forth are in Phnom Penh, not Pailin.

Thus, the situation has not changed. It all depends on us whether the Khmer Rouge issue is important or not. If we just forget about them, they would certainly be forgotten. They are so notorious. The most important thing is we must forget about them.

[Hun Sen continued] I still remember in October, [changes thought] in November last year, Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh declared (?at this Pochentong Airport] that the Khmer Rouge problem was not a major issue. The major issue was the socioeconomic development. At that time, the Khmer Rouge were alarmed. Why? Because they have already died politically. What they are so afraid of is being forgotten. Thus, they have tried hard to raise the Khmer Rouge issue so that a solution must be found for it. To seek a

solution, so that they (?can stage a comeback). How can they come back? They can do so by internationalizing the Khmer Rouge issue [words indistinct]. Not only have they demanded a part in the current government, they have also proposed a maximum political program to establish a new government through the dismantling of the present National Assembly and government. Therefore, our people and compatriots should consider this situation for themselves. They should consider whether it is necessary to dissolve the National Assembly and government that were born of the elections organized through the joint effort of the Cambodian people and the international community. Should they dissolve this government and this National Assembly to form a new government with Khmer Rouge participation [words indistinct]. That is what they should think about.

Again, I must stress that the Cambodian situation remains unchanged. It is still the same old Cambodia. It has not changed. Its territory is still 131,035 square kilometers. The Khmer Rouge remain in the same, old, and small area. I must emphasize also that the Khmer Rouge problem is not new. Some (?Cambodians) seem to have forgotten about the origins of the Khmer Rouge. Do not forget that the Khmer Rouge have not just been born. I have heard about them since I was a child. They have opposed the government since the time of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk. Therefore, the Khmer Rouge issue is not an outstanding one. The Cambodian people have known about it all along. Therefore, we must not give any significance to the issue. And we must not also [words indistinct]. But, do not forget that in political and legal terms, the Khmer Rouge are already dead. However, if we want them to be alive, they will be alive. If we want them to be dead, they will be dead. We regard their military activities only as sabotage, espionage, and destructive acts. These acts should not be regarded as civil war. This is what I want to emphasize. I want also to stress a few more points to avoid any misunderstanding that the government only looks and speaks about good things while avoiding the bad ones. The government has many problems to solve. Not only the Cambodian Government, the Royal Government of Cambodia, even the Japanese, French, and U.S. Governments have one problem after another to solve. After solving the employment problem for the people, they face another problem, the AIDS problem. Our Cambodia also has many problems to solve. Such problems cannot be resolved within a day, a month, or a year. That is too short to evaluate the ability of the government and the capabilities of the ministers or the state secretaries. By saying so, it does not mean there are no more possibilities for changes among some government members or under state secretaries. [words indistinct] can be evaluated. The volume of our work is so enormous while our ability is (?so limited). [words indistinct] is the joint efforts of all sectors. The National Assembly, the royal government, the armed forces, and people must make efforts simultaneously toward building a prosperous Cambodia. Thank you.

[Question indistinct].

[Hun Sen] [passage indistinct]. Therefore, we did not set any preconditions for negotiations. When we reached the negotiating table, the government also did not regard the cease-fire as a precondition for (?negotiation). Although the cease-fire proposal was not proposed at the Pyongyang talks, the government still adheres to the King's formula on the coming roundtable in Phnom Penh. But why does the King and the Royal Government want a cease-fire? Because this is an urgent wish of the people. We must know what the people want most right now. It is peace. To achieve peace, it is imperative to stop fighting first. During the negotiations, I spoke to Mr. Khieu Samphan on behalf of the Prince Krompreah and Samdech Chea Sim. I said: Your Excellency Khieu Samphan, I have heard your speeches where you said we should negotiate and that if we could not solve the problem now, we will face not only the Khmer Rouge issue but more problems if someone else creates another armed group.

That was what I told him. Then the two supreme patriarchs and Venerable Patriarch Khousananda and Venerable Patriarch Mongkol Tepeacha also asked him repeatedly to accept the cease-fire. But Khieu Samphan refused. He regarded the cease-fire as part of the minimal policy program. He insisted on rearranging the Paris agreement. This is because the Paris agreement sets the cease-fire [words indistinct]. Therefore, with the aim of dumping the outcome of the Paris agreement implementation, Khieu Samphan has raised and termed the cease-fire issue as being in the minimal policy program.

That is a contradictory stance, though not between the Royal Government and the Khmer Rouge. Rather, it is the Khmer Rouge's stance (?in opposing) the King. The Royal Government and the National Assembly support the King's proposal for the cease-fire to begin at noon on 15 June. But the Khmer Rouge have opposed it. This is what I want to stress.

[Question indistinct].

[Hun Sen] I want to tell you that foreign aid has nothing to do with the negotiations between the Cambodians. It is imperative to clearly distinguish the aspects of this matter. The problem of the Khmer Rouge is solely an internal affair of Cambodia. The current circumstances are different from the time prior to the implementation of the Paris agreement. Then, the Paris agreement instructed all warring factions to stop procuring military aid. But today, according to the third phase defined in the Paris agreement, with or without the Khmer Rouge, this government is fully entitled to accept foreign aid, including economic, financial, technical, and military assistance. Therefore, these two aspects are not linked. I must stress that for (?Cambodia), the Royal Government dares to even do the following.

Although the Royal Government is entitled by law to foreign military aid or to buy arms from foreign countries, to persuade the Khmer Rouge to agree with the cease-fire, the Royal Government has agreed to:

1. After the inter-Cambodian cease-fire overseeing commission is set up, this commission may monitor the presence of foreign troops in Cambodia.

I told Khieu Samphan: I understand what you are up to. You keep talking about the presence of foreign troops, meaning Vietnamese troops. Therefore, if you suspect that foreign troops are still present, in addition to monitoring the cease-fire, you should go and look for them.

That is the first point.

2. We dare to do this even—that is, if you accept the cease-fire, the government will stop accepting foreign military aid for the time being to create an atmosphere of trust. That is also part of the King's proposal. The King said he has not yet discussed this with the Royal Government, but the Royal government would like to voice support for this proposal. That is for a permanent cease-fire to be observed first until the Khmer Rouge forces are integrated into the Royal Government's army. Only then will we arrange to use the military aid to strengthen Cambodia's national defense capability. Despite all that, the Khmer Rouge still disagreed.

I must reiterate that the Royal Government has the full right to accept all foreign aid. [passage indistinct]. But we must accept the aid for national development and for consolidating our national defense capability. We are entitled to accept it. No one can say we should not get it. [passage indistinct].

This third step in the Paris agreement does not forbid Cambodia from accepting foreign military aid to strengthen the capability to defend Cambodia's [words indistinct] territorial integrity. Thank you. Now I think that this is enough explanation for you.

[Question by an unidentified correspondent] [words indistinct] that there is little hope in settling the Khmer Rouge problem through peaceful means [words indistinct] military means to settle the Khmer Rouge problem. How much confidence do you have in the capability of our government troops to put an end to the Khmer Rouge threat? If you [words indistinct].

[Hun Sen] At first we believed [words indistinct] if the Khmer Rouge problem cannot be solved through political means, what should we do? As I said just now, we regard the Khmer Rouge as the mosquitoes—so, should we let the mosquitoes bite us or should we use a mosquito-net to prevent them from biting us or use pesticide or charcoal smoke to chase them away? That is the point. The duty of the government as authorized by the constitution is to defend the nation's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. (passage indistinct]. I cannot evaluate the government troops' capability. But, one very clear point is that the Khmer Rouge can in no way eliminate or topple the government. That is one thing. Another is that the Khmer Rouge will not be able to expand their territory. I can assure you of this. To answer when we can get rid of all the Khmer Rouge forces, I can only say that it does not depend solely on military means. A bomb that is capable of causing the widest destruction is development in the social and economic domains. This is what we should resort to in order to solve the problem. The use of arms cannot solve the problem. The lessons from Malaysia and Thailand in disbanding the communist parties do not the involve the use of arms. It is true is the duty of the (?troops) to use arms to protect the citizens. But rural development and all-round economic development, eradicating social injustice, and the elimination of corruption are the important matters for the Royal Government. If these problems cannot be resolved, we will face not only the Khmer Rouge issue but more problems if someone else starts creating another armed group.

Therefore, we should now mobilize all the efforts of our national forces and international assistance for social and economic development—a most powerful bomb for destroying not only the Khmer Rouge but all other things, including corruption, which has caused social inertia. This is [words indistinct] not only the military and police forces.

[Question by an unidentified correspondent] [words indistinct] do you still want to negotiate with the Khmer Rouge?

[Hun Sen] It is clearly recognized across the world that Hun Sen is the advocator of negotiation. Because of this, during my term as the prime minister of the former State of Cambodia, I went everywhere to hold negotiations. The success of negotiations has already been recognized by the Cambodian people and the international community. His Excellency Sieng Lapresse [Information Ministry's spokesman], who was also in the negotiations, knows I have been a tireless negotiator. But now that I am fulfilling my duty as the prime minister of the King, I will follow whatever advice that is given by the King. But if asked whether I like it, I must say I do not. Why? Because I know that it is useless. When the King appealed for a cease-fire, the Khmer Rouge retorted that the cease-fire was a scheme of the aggressors. The Khmer Rouge charged the King's advice as being a scheme of the aggressors. In seeing that, I think there is no way to talk to them. [passage indistinct]. But if the King so wishes, I will [passage indistinct].

Now I want to talk about the harmony between Prince Krompreah and myself. We get along very well. This is why I have never [passage indistinct]. Some newspapers, I say some newspapers and am not going to say which ones, have said that the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] has breached its promise. Leaflets have also been distributed asking the FUNCINPEC to end its meaningless war. I said nothing about this. The Prince Krompreah has also said nothing. I have given support to all the efforts he made [words indistinct]. This is because I know and understand it well. Maybe Mr. Khieu Samphan does not want to negotiate with me. Thus, it will be useless for me to negotiate. If he wants to

negotiate, then come to Phnom Penh. But why does he not want to come to Phnom Penh? It is not because it is inconvenient. [passage indistinct]. Why does he not want to come? It is because he wants to internationalize the Khmer Rouge issue. [passage indistinct].

Philippines

Outcome of Cambodian Peace Talks Welcomed

BK0606115294 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 3 Jun 94 p 8

[Text] The Philippine Government yesterday welcomed the results of the Cambodian peace talks which ended last 28 May in North Korea, the Department of Foreign Affairs [DFA] announced yesterday.

"The Philippines believes that the security of the region is based on the principles affirming the right of every state to an existence free of external interference and to determine its own future," DFA spokesperson Susan Castrense said.

During the peace talks, the Cambodian Government and the Khmer Rouge agreed to form a standing committee to begin meeting this 15 June so that issues dividing the two sides in Cambodia's civil war could be dealt with.

Foreign affairs officials pointed out the Philippines has played an active role in seeking a "comprehensive, fair, and reasonable political settlement" of the issue on Cambodia through the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

It will be recalled that Manila dispatched 702 security personnel to Cambodia as part of its contribution to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia after the UN-sponsored Paris Agreement was signed in December 1991.

On the level of ASEAN, the Philippines participated in the Asia-Japan Tripartite Cooperation in Cambodia in response to an invitation made by the Japanese Government. Manila also contributed $100,000 to the UN Trust Fund for the Cambodian peace process in response to an appeal made by UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali.

The Philippines recognized Kampuchea in April 1976 as the legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

Explosion in Zamboanga City Reported

Operation Against Abu Sayyaf

BK0306143094 Quezon City PTV-4 Television Network in Tagalog 0500 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Text] Earlier this morning government troops launched intensified land, air, and sea strikes against the Abu Sayyaf group in the village of Lumbahan in Patikul, Sulu.

This was announced today by Jericho Kagawan, Philippine National Police [PNP] director for operations. He explained that the operation was a result of the group's continued refusal to stop their illegal activities.

The group is behind the series of kidnap-for-ransom cases in different parts of Mindanao. Negotiations were conducted with the group on stopping these activities, but they fell on deaf ears.

According to Kagawan, three Marine battalions supported by the PNP are currently sweeping down on the areas where the bandits are hiding.

Explosion Injures 20 People

BK0606071094 Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English 0230 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] A loud explosion rocked a guarded area in downtown Zamboanga City late last night wounding at least 20 people. A report quoted by the Philippines News Agency said the explosion occurred in front of the Lehan Ice Cream House at about 1335, the place—a large area of Zamboanga City—under total darkness.

Police said most of the victims of explosion have been rushed to the nearby Zamboanga City Medical Center for treatment of shrapnel wounds. Chief Superintendent Roberto Lastimoso, Philippine National Police Regional Command 9 commander, said the explosion could have been a spillover of the ongoing military operations against the Abu Sayyaf group in Patikul, Sulu.

Meantime, a morning daily in Manila quoted the Zamboanga police as saying that the car where the bomb was apparently hidden was a total wreck.

Land mines planted by Muslim guerrillas, by the Abu Sayyaf, had slowed down a government assault on the bandits' stronghold in Patikul, Sulu. The military said that none of the marines advancing towards the main rebel camp in Patikul have been hit by the land mines.

Major General Orlando Soriano, Southern Command chief, said the rebels are determined to put out their last stand on Mount Patikul. He said that the rebels have ignored appeals by Muslim civilian officials to give up.

The fighting has so far claimed the lives of 35 rebels and seven government troops. General Soriano said the military will continue to pursue the Moro bandits, adding that the rebels have run out of ammunition.

The Abu Sayyaf group is being held responsible for the series of killings and kidnappings-for-ransom in Mindanao. The group has also opposed peace talks and a cease-fire between the government and the Moro National Liberation Front, which has kept a hands-off policy on the military offensive.

The military assault began early Friday morning with about 3,000 troops backed by tanks, navy gunboats, and helicopter gunships launching land, sea, air raids to flush an estimated 140 guerrillas from their mountain hideout.

There are still no word on Abu Sayyaf Chieftain Abdul Rajik Janjalani, against whom an order of capture—dead or alive—has been issued.

Abu Sayyaf Responsible

BK0706044894 Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English 0230 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Text] The Abu Sayyaf extremist group has claimed responsibility for the Sunday bombing at the commercial center in Zamboanga City in southern Philippines. Xeroxed letters reportedly from a certain Abu Jihad were delivered by an unidentified youth yesterday afternoon.

Thirty-six people were wounded in the bomb blast. The explosive was believed planted inside or beneath a car parked beside Shopper Central. The car was a total wreck. The explosion was so powerful, it was heard by residents within a five kilometer radius.

Thailand

Amnuai, U.S. DEA Chief Discuss Narcotics

BK0606095094 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] The Thai deputy prime minister confirms that Thailand is prepared to cooperate with the United States in narcotics suppression.

After a meeting with the visiting director of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency [DEA], Deputy Prime Minister Amnuai Wirawan said that there should be greater international cooperation in narcotics prevention and suppression than there currently is and cooperation should be carried out by all sides concerned.

[Begin Amnuai recording] There is little cooperation at both the national and international levels. I think that there is a need for greater collaboration in policy planning, manpower, and financial cooperation. Regarding Southeast Asia, the U.S. official said that this region is the production base that supplies about 60 percent of the heroin in the U.S. market. He expressed concern that this problem is intensifying. Thailand, however, is prepared to render cooperation.

In addition, he said that his country also would further cooperation with every other neighboring country, especially the countries which are major sources of narcotics production. This is because some countries are not able to solve the problems themselves. The policies to solve the narcotics problem and to develop the economy should be implemented concurrently. Citing the case of Thailand as an example, hill tribe people, villagers, or farmers are encouraged to convert their crops from narcotics plants to other crops provided they are able to earn sufficient incomes. [End recording]

Volunteers Start Trial of AIDS Vaccine

BK0606052794 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Jun 94 p A5

[By Saowalakk Phumyaem]

[Excerpt] Trials of an anti-Aids vaccine produced by a U.S. company will begin on 30 volunteers today, the first such tests in Thailand, a senior Red Cross official said.

Prof Praphan Phanuphak, director of the society's Aids programme, said the volunteers will be inoculated with a synthetic protein which resembles part of the HIV virus and should generate an immunity to the disease.

Praphan said the UBI-1 candidate vaccine is produced by United Biomedical Inc in the United States. The vaccine has been tested experimentally in China and Australia, and on animals and about 100 people in the United States.

The human trials in Thailand, the first of a four planned programmes in developing countries, are under Prahpan's direction, with supervision by Thai Red Cross Society secretary-general Paen Wannamethi and Prof Supphawat Chutiwong, dean of the Faculty of Medicine at Chulalongkon University.

The World Health Organization has approved tests of UBI-1 in four developing countries—Thailand, Brazil, Uganda and Rwanda.

Praphan said experiments overseas had shown the vaccine can build a resistance to infection by the HIV virus, the forerunner of Aids.

The production process for the vaccine was easy and inexpensive.

The programme has been approved by an ethics committee of the Faculty of Medicine, Chulalongkon University, and an Aids research committee at the Public Health Ministry.

He said the trials are intended to determine if the vaccine can generate anti-bodies in the blood or a protein that can destroy the Aids virus in a test tube.

HIV-free volunteers were selected in April from applicants aged 20-50 years old whose behaviour patterns mean they are not prone to HIV infection. Pregnant women were not selected.

The volunteers, 25 men and 5 women, will be vaccinated three times in the first, second and sixth months. Their immune system will be checked eight months after the first vaccination.

Praphan said the volunteers will be divided into two groups of 15 each. Only 12 will be inoculated with UBI-1 candidate vaccine and the rest will get a placebo.

Some of the 12 will receive 100 microgrammes of the vaccine and the others 500 microgrammes, to enable a comparison of the effects.

Those who receive the vaccine will all test "positive", but they will not actually be infected with HIV and hospitals could identify the difference.

The volunteers are being provided with cards stating that their blood will test positive for two years after the end of the experiment.

He said half of the 30 volunteers have a bachelor or masters degree and 70-80 per cent are frequent blood donors. About half of them have already donated their bodies to medical research once they die.

The volunteers are from varying occupations. They include taxi drivers, soldiers, police, engineers, nurses, teachers, lawyers and a Buddhist monk. [passage omitted]

Labor Delegation Leaves for ILO Conference

BK0606114394 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Labor and Social Welfare Minister Phaithun Kaeothong, who is leading a 15-member delegation of the government sector comprised of representatives of employees and employers, left Bangkok last night to participate in the 81st International Labor Organization [ILO] Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, scheduled to be held 6 to 23 June.

The 81st ILO meeting also coincides with the celebration of the 75th founding anniversary of the ILO and the 50th anniversary of the Declaration of Philadelphia. More importantly, the Thai tripartite committee will introduce Thailand's Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare to some 175 participating countries at the meeting so they will know that Thailand now has an official government agency to take direct responsibility for the care of its laborers.

Regarding the main agenda, apart from consideration of various organization budgets and projects, there also will be a report presented by the ILO director general. The main contents of the report will be about the role of the organization in creating social justice and the organization's activities.

The discussion also will touch upon the issues of part-time jobs, safety and health of workers in the mining industry, role of the private sector in market promotion, as well as a review of the Declaration on measures against racial discrimination in South Africa.

The ASEAN group will submit to the ILO its consensus on international work standards and the linkage of the issues of social role with the international trading system. The ASEAN group feels that the linking of work standards to the trading system will adversely affect the economies of the developing countries rather than benefit them. In addition, ASEAN also feels that the ILO should improve international standards to make it suitable for modern times.

Discussion on ASEAN Regional Forum Reported

Cambodia Wishes To Participate

BK0706102194 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Jun 94 p A8

[Text] Cambodia has expressed its wish to participate in the Asean Regional Forum (ARF) scheduled to be held in July, according to a Thai Foreign Ministry statement.

The ministry said Cambodian Foreign Minister Prince Norodom Sirivut conveyed the wish during a meeting with his Thai counterpart, Prasong Sunsiri, at last weekend's Non-Aligned Movement meeting in Egypt.

Prasong told Prince Sirivut he would forward Cambodia's wish to other Asean foreign ministers for consideration. Asean includes Brunei, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Cambodia will attend the 27th Asean Ministerial meeting on July 22-23 as a special guest. The meeting will be followed by the ARF meetings on July 25 and a Post Ministerial Conference on July 26-28 in which Asean's dialogue partners will participate.

The ARF will set aside three hours for participants to discuss security issues that they consider significant for regional peace and stability.

Participants in the forum are Asean members plus Laos, Vietnam and Papua New Guinea as observers. Asean's dialogue partners, which include the United States, Australia, Canada and Japan, will also participate. China and Russia will attend as Asean's consultative partners.

It is still uncertain whether Cambodia's participation will be possible as participants in the forum should have formal status in Asean, according to an earlier agreement among senior Asean officials. Senior Asean officials and representatives of prospective ARF participants met last month for the final ARF preparation.

Cambodia has not acceded to the treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, a prerequisite for Southeast Asian nations to become Asean members. Vietnam and Laos both acceded to the treaty before being accorded observer status.

Prince Sirivut had previously expressed his country's interest in joining the ARF but later dropped the idea. During his visit to Cambodia earlier this year, Prasong Sunsiri suggested Cambodia write a formal letter expressing interest in the ARF, but the suggestion was not taken up.

Cambodia, which now has a democratically-elected government as a result of UN-organized elections last May,

has not yet been accorded any status within Asean. Despite this, the country was invited at short notice to attend the 26th Asean meetings in Singapore.

King Norodom Sihanouk has said Cambodia at this stage wants to be a non-aligned country and will consider joining Asean at a later date.

In Egypt, Prasong also met with his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Manh Cam.

Prasong Chairs Meeting

BK0606143594 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] Thai Foreign Minister Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, in his position as chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, held a meeting with ASEAN foreign ministers on 1 June while in Cairo to attend the 11th meeting of the Nonaligned Movement foreign ministers. They discussed preparations for the first ARF [Asian Regional Forum], to be held in Thailand in July. The meeting acknowledged the convening of the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting and the meeting with dialogue partners in Bangkok in the same month. They also discussed the meeting between ASEAN and the European Union in Germany in September and the ASEAN summit in Bangkok in 1995.

Also on 1 June, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam met with the Thai foreign minister to discuss preparations for the ARF. Vietnam is pleased to have the opportunity to attend the ARF and is ready to contribute to a successful meeting. The SRV foreign minister felt that the agenda of the first meeting of the ARF should be wide ranging and emphasize confidence building. The meeting should also discuss Vietnam's ASEAN membership. On this issue, the Thai foreign minister felt that Vietnam will eventually become an ASEAN member, saying how soon this happens depends on Vietnam's readiness.

The Thai foreign minister said Thai-Vietnamese relations have improved considerably, as evidenced by cooperation in many areas, especially in the economic sphere. Both sides will persuade Thai businessmen to invest more in Vietnam. The Vietnamese foreign minister expressed a wish to receive more visits by Thai royal family members. Princess Maha Chakri Sirinthon and Princess Kanlani Watthana already paid visits to Vietnam.

The Thai foreign minister informed his Vietnamese counterpart of the recent release of 14 Vietnamese fishermen from Thailand. He expressed hope that Vietnam will release Thai fishermen now detained in Vietnam at an appropriate time.

Regarding the meeting between the Thai foreign minister and his Lao and Cambodian counterparts, Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat called on the Thai foreign minister while in Cairo to attend the NAM foreign ministers meeting. They agreed that there are currently no problems in relations between their countries. On the 13,000 Lao refugees remaining at Ban Na Pho camp and 7,000 others at Phanat Nikhom camp, the Lao deputy foreign minister, who is in charge of the Lao refugee issue, said a meeting will be held between officials of Thailand, Laos, and UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Chiang Saen District, Chiang Rai Province, on 19 June. The Lao official also said the Thai-Lao Friendship Bridge has helped boost relations and contacts between the two countries and speeded up travel between the two countries. There has been no problem arising from the bridge.

Cambodian Foreign Minister Prince Norodom Sirivut also called on the Thai foreign minister. He informed his Thai counterpart about the Cambodian roundtable in Pyongyang, saying another round is scheduled on 15 June in Phnom Penh. The Thai foreign minister said that it might too optimistic to expect success in only one meeting. Success may eventually materialize in future meetings. He reiterated the Thai Government policy which recognizes the legitimate Cambodian Government and intends to be a good neighbor of Cambodia. He said the Thai Government and armed forces will not provide any support to the Khmer Rouge. He expressed the view that Cambodia will not be able to solve its problem without earnest cooperation by all Cambodian factions.

The Cambodian foreign minister informed his Thai counterpart that King Norodom Sihanouk had approved credentials for the Cambodian ambassador to Thailand, (Chang Roland). The new ambassador now is waiting to receive credentials from the king. The Thai and Cambodian foreign ministers agreed that they should meet regularly—both formally or privately—in Bangkok or in Phnom Penh.

Iranian Suspect Identified in Bomb Case

BK0706102994 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Jun 94 p A1

[Text] An Iranian arrested as a prime suspect in connection with the foiled terrorist truck bomb plot in March was yesterday picked out from a police line-up by six of the seven witnesses present, police said.

Meanwhile, Police Director General Police General Prathin Santipraphop has issued an order dated June 3 for police to intensively monitor people suspected to have links with international terrorist groups and to tighten security for embassies, certain schools, and other key establishments following the arrest.

Six witnesses were brought one at a time for the identification at Lumpini police station and all of them independently singled out Hossein Shahriari Far from among seven Middle Eastern men presented by police, said South Bangkok Metropolitan Police Deputy Commander Police Colonel Dutsadi Chaiyanam.

The seventh witness, the owner of the company from which the truck used to carry the explosives was rented, did not participate, saying he had not dealt directly with the man who rented the vehicle, but let his employees handle the matter.

Far, 26, was arrested last Friday in Hat Yai district, Songkhla Province, on charges of murder and illegal possession of explosives. Three other Iranians are being held for questioning in the same case.

The arrest was made more than 10 weeks after police found a metric ton of deadly explosive mixture made from C4 plastic explosive and ammonium nitrate-based fertilizer in a water tank on the back of a six-wheel truck abandoned less than a kilometer from the Israeli Embassy after the driver hit a taxi motorcycle.

The vehicle rental company employee who delivered the truck to the renters was killed and dumped into the explosive-filled tank.

The taxi motorcyclist who was engaged in the road accident that fortunately averted the planned sabotage yesterday identified Far as the driver of the truck which hit his motorcycle, said Dutsadi.

Editorial Urges Political Reforms

BK0606125894 Bangkok KRUNGTHEP THURAKIT in Thai 6 Jun 94 p 2

[Editorial: "Overhauling Thai Politics Towards Reforms"]

[Text] There has been growing support for the call that a constitution drafting committee be established to write a new constitution as a way to end the current crisis sparked by the hunger strike by Pilot Officer Chalat Worachat since 25 May. The option was suggested by senior citizen Doctor Prawet Wasi, and backed by Senate President Michai Ruchuphan, a national-level expert on legal affairs, who confirmed that a constitution drafting council could be set up through the amendment to Article 211 of the Constitution.

It is possible to set up a constitution drafting council and implement political reforms in Thailand if members of the parliament unanimously push for an amendment to Article 211 in order that a "constitution drafting council" be set up, comprised of not more than 100 members to be appointed by the king. Ten of them will represent the House of Representatives; five come from the Senate; and the rest will be picked up from the lists proposed to the House of Representatives and the Senate by the various groups and organizations. They will represent people from all walks of life.

The government should not look at the protest by Chalat Worachat as an individual matter. By nature, it is part of the nation's problem which is caused by a flaw in the political structure—the people are unhappy with certain existing rules, which block the development towards social justice. So long as we allow this to continue, there will always be a risk of more crises. The government of Prime Minister Chuan Likphai, which controls the majority in the House of Representatives, should therefore listen to the people and push for political reforms. This will be tantamount to overhauling Thailand's political structure, making it more up-to- date and responsive to democratic development.

We no longer consider the hunger strike by Chalat Worachat an individual matter since it has alarmingly created ideological rifts and divisions in the country. Some people already look at it as a national crisis. Political reforms, therefore, should be an option to save the country and also the life of Chalat Worachat. There are those who stick to the principle of legality to the point of overlooking the intention of legal principles; they stick too much to the letter. This group of people think that Chalat Worachat is alone in his struggle, and therefore they do not pay attention to whether Chalat will survive or die.

Although we never approved Chalat's tactic of pressure from the past, we, at this point, think that political reforms are urgently needed. There is nothing wrong with overhauling political rules and regulations. The administration can perform its work under the present constitution until the new constitution is completed.

This, however, will be made possible only when members of the parliament unanimously work for it. The Democrat Party, which controls the majority of the parliament and which serves as the core of the government coalition, especially should step out and take the role of leader in the campaign, instead of standing with its back to the wall, sticking to written principle, and looking at an impasse or a national crisis, which is not good at all. If the prime minister, who is leader of the Democrat Party, insists upon sticking to his principle, out of pride or any other reasons, we would like to call upon other members of the Democrat Party to freely use their good judgment and join other political parties in support of the campaign to achieve political reforms.

Vietnam

Radio Condemns Khmer Rouge Report

BK0306152094 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Khmer Rouge Radio on 31 May ran a story about the so-called statement by 154 students and teachers in various localities in Cambodia on the establishment of the National Temporary Committee against the second (?war) aggression by the United States in the country. Copies of the statement were then distributed to the press. The Khmer Rouge statement said the United States has declared a second aggression against Cambodia, and called on the entire Cambodian population to

fight this aggression. The statement [word indistinct] said at present tens of thousands of Vietnamese people are coming for business activities and natural resource exploitation, endangering Cambodia.

The distortion of facts has become a nature of the Khmer Rouge. Most recently they accused Vietnam, the United States, France, and Australia of backing the Cambodian Government troops in attacks on Khmer Rouge bases.

Concerning the latest fabrication, a spokesman of the Cambodian Information Ministry, Mr. Sieng Lapresse on 1 June said the allegation used by the Khmer Rouge was an insult to Cambodian teachers and students. He also pointed out that the Khmer Rouge who had burned schools, books, and killed intellectuals cannot represent teachers and students to trick people; and that the Khmer Rouge should be outlawed and chased out of the Royal Palace. Mr. Sieng Lapresse also termed the Khmer Rouge as butchers who have destroyed the country's culture, and sold off the country interest to foreigners. At the beginning of the peace process in the country, the Khmer Rouge sought all means it could to destroy peaceful reconstruction. Quite recently,the round table peace talks also failed due to the Khmer Rouge absurd demands. It is of no surprise that the Khmer Rouge resorts to other tricks.

Ambassador to Thailand Supports ARF

BK0306101394 Hanoi VNA in English 0619 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 6—Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Le Cong Phung on Wednesday reiterated Vietnam's support for the ASEAN's initiative to held the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) to create a favourable atmosphere for regional development and cooperation.

After stresssing on the timeliness and vitality of the initiative the ambassdor said that Vietnam over the past years constantly pursued its comprehensive renovation policy, a priority of which was given to expanding international cooperation, and that Vietnam always wished that foreign investors and entrepreneurs would further promote their investment and business in Vietnam.

The forum is expected to be held in Bangkok in July.

Agreement Signed on Media Cooperation

BK0206151494 Hanoi VNA in English 1440 GMT 2 Jun 94

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2—A cooperation agreement was signed here today by General Director of Vietnam News Agency (VNA) Do Phuong and Chairman and Executive Director of the M. Group of Thailand Sonthi Limthongkun.

Under this agreement, VNA and the M. Group will cooperate in exchanging information, mainly on Vietnam and Thailand, aimed at strengthening the mutual understanding, exchanging technologies and professional knowledge between the two bodies, particularly in personnel training, management, know-how and technology transfer.

They will also cooperate in improving techniques of publication, supply of information and other publications aimed at widely introducing Vietnam to the world. In the immediate future, the two sides will cooperate in improving the English-language daily VIETNAM NEWS.

Mr. Sonthi Limthongkun is leading a delegation of Thai business, financial and banking companies on a visit to Vietnam from June 2-5.

Party Delegation Visits Cuba

BK0506105094 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 4 Jun 94

[Text] A Communist Party of Vietnam delegation led by Central Committee member Nguyen Van Hon visited Cuba from 30 May to 3 June. The delegation had visited a number of other Latin American countries earlier.

Comrade Juan Almeida, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau in charge of ideological work and foreign relations, received and held cordial talks with the Vietnamese delegation. Comrades Almeida and Nguyen Van Hon asserted the Cuban and Vietnamese parties and governments' aspiration to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Commentary Reviews Ties With CIS Countries

BK0706123694 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 7 Jun 94

[Station commentary]

[Text] At the invitation of the prime minister of the Federation of Russia and Governments of Ukraine and Kazakhstan, Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and his wife will pay official visits to these countries from July 8-20. It is the first official visit by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet to these states since the collapse of the former Soviet Union. The prime minister is accompanied by Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Cam; minister of the Government Office; minister of energy; minister of science, technology, and environment; and 31 Vietnamese businessmen. The prime minister's trip will start in Kiev and then Almaty and Moscow. Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet will be received by presidents of all these states and Vietnam will sign with Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan agreements, treaties, and joint communiques on cooperation.

Relations between Vietnam and Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan have been established for a long time. After the collapse of the former Soviet Union, Vietnam and these states try to maintain these relations. Cooperation has continued to develop in the fields of energy and oil

and gas. Vietnam also has cooperated with Russia in other areas, such as transportation and agriculture. However, two-way trade turnover between Vietnam and Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan was still at a modest level. The turnover with Russia was $300 million and with Ukraine $330 million. During the trip, further cooperation will be developed in accordance with their potentials.

Meanwhile, relations between Vietnam and Germany are developing strongly. The visit to Vietnam by Minister of Cooperation and Development of Germany Carl-Dieter Spranger at the end of May made considerable contribution. The development of relations between the two countries does not reflect Germany's official development aid—ODA—to Vietnam, but Germany's efforts are clear in increasing its aid to both north and south Vietnam equally. In 1990, Germany granted aid to Vietnam 12 million Deutche marks, in 1991 the amount of aid from Germany increased to DM27 million, in 1992 it was 49 million, and 1993 63 million. These figures prove that over the past four years relations between the two countries have achieved important steps which were not obvious in previous years. The main reasons are the changing and development in Vietnam itself because of renovation.

Businessmen in Russia Sign Labor Agreement

BK3105060994 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 May 94

[Text] A reporter of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY based in Moscow reveals that on 27 May, Russia's Federal Immigration Agency and the Vietnamese Businessmen Association in Russia signed a cooperation agreement on the employment of foreign workers in Russia and Vietnam.

According to the agreement, Russia's Federal Immigration Agency and (?Vinencaso) will help each other in resolving issues such as attracting and employing Russian and Vietnamese workers in their respective countries.

(?Vinencaso) will cooperate with the Russia's Federal Immigration Agency to create conditions to attract and employ Russian and Vietnamese workers in companies and enterprises which Vietnam businessmen helped to build up. The Russia's Federal Immigration Agency will help (?Vinencaso) find Vietnamese workers for enterprises that are operating or in the process of rebuilding in Russia, and will send Russian workers to Vietnamese enterprises and agencies upon the request of (?Vinencaso).

This agreement does not affect other agreements signed in this field between the Russian and Vietnamese state authorities.

National Assembly Issues Communique No. 10

BK0606154094 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] The National Assembly Office issued Communique No. 10, which indicated that this morning, the National Assembly deputies studied, exchanged views, and contributed views to a number of clauses and sections of the revised draft laws on the organization of people's councils and people's committees and on the election of people's councillors.

This afternoon, the National Assembly met in the conference hall under the direction of National Assembly Vice Chairman Nguyen Ha Phan to debate on the draft law on local investment promotion.

Altogether, 14 deputies aired their views. The deputies were: Le Xuan Tung of Hanoi, Tran Du Lich of Ho Chi Minh City, Nguyen Ngoc Tran of An Giang, Nguyen Dinh Giao of Quang Ninh, Hoang Minh Thang of Quang Nam-Da Nang, Phan Lam Phuong of Quang Binh, Lam Phung Vien of Soc Trang, Nguyen Duy Anh of Lam Dong, Nguyen Thu Ha of Thai Binh, Le Thi Thuy of Nghe An, Do Quoc Hung of Ba Ria-Vung Tau, Tran Chu Toan of Gia Lai, Nguyen Nhieu Coc of Hoa Binh, and Le Thi Thanh Liem of Ben Tre.

In expressing their views, the deputies concured with the names of the laws and with the necessity to promulgate them. They also maintained that once adopted by the National Assembly, the law on local investment promotion will create the legal basis and favorable conditions for the people to have a sense of security while investing in production and business operations, thus contributing to making the goal of making the people rich and the country powerful come true.

The deputies focused on key issues as follows: objectives and areas that need to be amended, role of state business establishments, measures to ensure and support investment, problems concerning the establishment of an investment support fund and investment credit gurantee, types of occupations and areas of activities that need investment privileges, and state management over investment promotion.

Tomorrow, 7 June, the National Assembly will continue to meet in the conference hall to debate the draft law on local investment promotion.

Phan Van Khai Interviewed on Management

BK0706051694 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Jun 94

[Text] The need for balancing the budget and the tasks regarding the mustering of capital for development-oriented investment, monetary stabilization, and the containment of inflation are important and pressing issues that should be resolved by the country in the last six months of the year.

Comrade Phan Van Khai, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, and chairman of the Central Financial and Monetary Council, was speaking on this subject in an interview with the Vietnamese New Agency.

Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai gave some insights into the progress made in the financial and monetary field during the first few months of the year.

Speaking on attracting sources of foreign capital, the difficulties to be encountered in the financial and monetary field in the last six months of the year, and the approaches to be taken to balance the budget and muster capital for development requirements, Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai said: The most effective approach will remain increased revenue collection along with economizing on spending.

The national conference of the tax sector held in the middle of last May evaluated the potential for increasing various items of domestic tax and levies by 10 percent as compared with the plan for the first half of the year. If the potential for the Customs Sector to increase its revenue collection is taken into account, we will be able to exceed the target by 15 percent. The feasibility for achieving this relies on efforts to exploit the latent potential for increased production and expanded circulation, and for the enforcement of tax laws and the code of discipline for budgetary contributions. An important source for increased revenue collection is export tax which, accounting for nearly one-fourth of the total budget revenue, is a measure aimed at ensuring adequate domestic production.

Along with readjusting the export-import tax chart in accordance with a resolution adopted by the National Assembly Standing Committee in late March, it is necessary to step up antismuggling activities more intensively. Not only will we have to fight smuggling at entry-exit points but we will also have to conduct inspections to obtain back taxes from goods which have been illicitly imported without payment of taxes. We must carry out our activities resolutely with appropriate and open steps so the people can supervise the leasing of land or the transfer of land-use rights as well as the shifting of the state-administered housing fund to business. By doing so, not only will we be able to generate a huge source of revenue for the budget, but we will be also able to ensure that these assets are managed and used more satisfactorily, thus overcoming a situation in which assets are gnawed off or abused.

Directive on Woman Cadre-Related Work Issued

BK0206145394 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 May 94 pp 1,4

[Directive of the Central Committee Secretariat on some problems concerning woman cadre-related work in the new situation]

[Text] The party Central Committee Secretariat has issued the Directive on a Number of Problems Concerning Woman Cadre-Related Work in the New Situation. The directive takes into account the growth, great contributions, competence, political quality, and good fulfillment of tasks in the new situation by the contingent of women cadres.

However, the percentage of women cadres at leadership and management agencies remains low and tends to decrease. This situation is caused, first of all, by the fact that party committee echelons, administrative organs at all levels, and sectors do not fully realize the role and capabilities of women cadres; they lack practical policies and measures to foster, train, utilize, and promote women cadres; and they let themselves be affected seriously by the tendency to look down upon women cadres. No close and constant efforts are made to direct the implementation of woman cadre-related work. Some women cadres still are resigned to their fate and lack the determination to effect changes for the better.

To guarantee the good implementation of woman cadre-related work in the new situation, the Secretariat requests all echelons and sectors to carry out satisfactorily a number of tasks as follows:

1. Continued efforts are needed to help cadres and party members improve their knowledge of the party's concepts on women cadres, thus making everyone understand profoundly the Political Bureau's Resolution 04-NQ/TW dated 12 July 1993 regarding the need to "strengthen and renovate woman cadre-related work in the new situation." It is important to increase the percentage of women cadres in charge of state and socioeconomic management agencies because this move really helps guarantee equality and democracy for women. Furthermore, it creates conditions for women to bring into full play their talents and wisdom and enhance their social role. It is necessary to do away with the bad practice of looking down upon women and of adopting a too strict and narrow-minded attitude when it comes to evaluating and promoting women cadres.

At the same time, it is necessary to take into full account women cadres' characteristics, show understanding to women cadres, and provide them with practical assistance so they can effect changes for the better. The support and encouragement of each woman cadre's family is also important in this regard.

Women cadres themselves should work actively to overcome difficulties, improve their quality and capabilities in all domains, remain self-assertive in the performance of duties, and know how to combine family affairs with social activities in a harmonious manner.

2. It is necessary to implement woman cadre planning and woman cadre resources development, training, and improvement.

We need to work out measures to train, foster, and utilize women workers in general and women cadres in

particular. As an immediate objective, all echelons and sectors from the central down to grassroots levels must implement woman cadre planning.

Early steps must be taken to determine sectors and areas of activities suitable for women to develop their strong points, as well as leadership and management positions that need women cadres, and henceforth, work out woman cadre resources development, training, improvement, and utilization plans.

It is necessary to discover young talent and work out adequate plans to help them train and improve themselves so they can be promoted and put to work at an early date.

Due attention must be given to the training of women cadres in charge of scientific-technological, economic, legislative, administrative, and state management work, as well as to women cadres belonging to different ethnic groups and religions or coming from deep or remote areas.

Training schools and classes run by the party, state, and mass organizations must establish an appropriate ratio of female trainees to male trainees when admitting new students. These schools must introduce knowledge on sexual differentiation to their training curriculum. They should adopt training and refresher training forms suitable for women cadres such as organizing their courses in different grassroots, areas, and regions; breaking their training program into short sessions; and creating favorable conditions for female students to attend their training.

3. The percentage of women cadres in all levels and sectors must be increased.

The placement and promotion of women must conform with the planning and they must be trained to meet the standards required by their job description.

On the basis of the current number of female employees, measures must be applied to deploy more women cadres to positions suitable to their abilities and work requirements.

The number of female cadres, including nonparty member cadres, from the grassroots to central levels must be increased. In fact:

—The number of female members and female standing members in party committees at all levels must be increased.

—The number of women cadres in state organs, elected bodies (the National Assembly and people's committees), mass organizations, and fatherland fronts must be increased.

—The number of women cadres must be a corresponding percentage of the total work force in state industries and enterprises with many female workers (more than 30 percent); sectors which have functions and duties related to women's issues; and state organs in charge of organizational work, cadre-related work, planning, and social welfare. These groups must have women holding key leading positions in all levels.

4. Policies must be established to create favorable working conditions for women and encourage them to develop their abilities.

Women-related policies must be established to create conditions for women to accomplish their maternity duty together with their social function.

It is necessary to provide allowances for kindergarten services for woman cadres attending training courses. Policies should be established to encourage sectors and production and business enterprises to employ more female workers.

Female talents in schools and in all activities should be given particular attention. Gifted female scientists and skillful female managers must be given priority in employment; when it is necessary, they can extend their retirement age to 60, the same age as their male colleagues.

It is necessary to encourage and mobilize all social forces to improve living conditions, health care service, child care, and household work so women can have better conditions to relax, entertain, study to improve their knowledge, and perform their work.

5. Party development tasks for women must be accelerated.

All party organs must regularly propagandize, foster, and admit more members from amongst female youths and workers in all sectors, levels, and production and business enterprises, especially in ethnic, isolated, and religious areas. The admission of potential female party members for cadre planning work must be given special attention.

It is necessary to understand special characteristics of female party members in order to assign them proper work. Wherever there is a high percentage of female members leaving the party, it is necessary to analyze the causes before adopting measures to overcome that situation.

6. Organizing and instructions for the implementation of this directive.

Party committees at all levels, party affairs organs, youth unions, and leaders of all sectors need to thoroughly understand this directive, disseminate it to cadres and members of grassroots party organs, and outline programs and planning for its successful execution.

In cadre-organizational organs, a sector specializing in women cadres must be set up to help the party committee satisfactorily carry out this work.

The party affairs organs are entrusted with the duty to direct state organs to institutionalize this directive into practical policies and guidelines.

The party organizational committees, party propaganda committees, youth unions, and women's unions are responsible for helping party committees at all levels to guide, keep watch, motivate, and check on the implementation of this directive.

Official Discusses Socioeconomic Development

BK0606070794 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Jun 94

[Interview with Comrade Do Van An, secretary of Son La Party Committee and head of Son La National Assembly Deputy Delegation by an unidentified radio correspondent; place and date not given—recorded]

[Summary] [Correspondent] "Dear Comrade: Recently, the government presented a report on the national socioeconomic development situation in the first six months of 1994. On the basis of the report's general assessment, what can you say about prominent issues of economic development in Son La and its development direction in the future?"

[Do Van An] Our Son La National Assembly deputy delegation unanimously agrees with the government report presented by Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai to the National Assembly. Our national economic situation has started to improve with more positive factors to help us emerge from the crisis. After Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi's visit to Son La, the province started to improve its economy with a quicker changing pace from an autarkic economy to a commodity production economy. Presently, Son La enjoys great potential in industrial trees, fruit trees, and livestock breeding. To further increase its economy, Son La needs more capital, greater energy resource, and better transportation so that it can process its forestry and agricultural products. If we can solve these problems, I believe that the transformation rate from autarkic economy to commodity economy in Son La Province will be higher and stronger, leading to quicker success in our undertaking of starvation elimination and poverty alleviation.

[Correspondent] "So Son La has realized its development direction. Regarding the aforementioned problems, apart from assistance from the central level and different sectors and levels, what measures have been taken by the province to overcome these difficulties?"

[Do Van An] Realities prove that in the past three years, the Son La Party Committee and people have heightened their self-reliant spirit. With very little capital for medium and long-term investment, Son La has used its local budget to provide loans to the public to improve local production. The local people have invested much of their labor into the production. I consider this a great contribution from the public.

[Correspondent] "What do you think about the construction of the national electricity transmission line to solve the energy problem?"

[Do Van An] "The energy problem is a concern of our party committee and people. We are proud that Son La is one of the two provinces that greatly contribute to the Hoa Binh energy resources. We are glad that the 500-kilovolt transmission line has brought electricity from Hoa Binh to Ho Chi Minh City with a great contribution from people in Son La and Hoa Binh Provinces. However, we are still worried that so far, we still have pay a very high electricity rate because our power stations are run with diesel generators. Therefore, the production development is very limited. The comrade general secretary, during his last trip to the province, realized that this is not reasonable. We expect that the national electricity system will reach Son La early. It may be very exciting for me to find out that the two provinces of Son La and Hoa Binh will be totally electrified first. It think this is fair."

[Correspondent] "Thank you, comrade."

North-South Powerline Begins Operation

BK0606055194 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Jun 94

[Text] At 1800 sharp on 5 June, the north-south 500-kv power transmission network was put into operation.

A get-together of those units engaged in the construction of the north-south 500-kv power transmission network was solemnly held at the Thong Nhut conference hall in Ho Chi Minh City to welcome the the transmission of electricity from the north to Ho Chi Minh City and other southern provinces.

Attending the get-together were Prime Miniter Vo Van Kiet; Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong; Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee Secretary Vo Tran Chi; Minister of Energy Thai Phung Ne; Minister of Science, Technology, and Environment Dang Huu; representatives of those foreign companies that provided test equipment for the project; and representatives of many units in charge of surveying, designing, and building the north-south 500-kv transmission network.

Deputy Prime Miniter Tran Duc Luong gave a speech at the get-together, affirming that the 500-kv project is the backbone of the national power grid. The successful construction of this project will be enshrined forever in history as a beautiful landmark and a starting symbol for the process of national industrialization and modernization. The successful construction of this project has left us with valuable lessons on the mustering and mobilization of the strength of the entire country and of the international cooperation in the new system of the renovation stage for the purpose of building our country into an increasingly pleasant-looking and beautiful one.

The deputy prime minister warmly cited the achievements of those units and individuals engaged in the construction of the project and, on behalf of the government, he expressed his compliments to those who became sick, were injured, or killed while building the project. At the same time, he also urged our people to remember all those inviduals with meritorious credits, regardless of whether or not they were present at this get-together.

On behalf of the government, the deputy prime minister thanked those experts and the heads of various international companies for having cooperated with Vietnam in building the project.

On behalf of those cadres and workers of the energy sector taking over the operation of the 500-kv power transmission network, Minister of Energy Thai Phung Ne expressed his sincere gratitude to the project's engineers, director, and supervisers, and to all construction units concerned. He also expressed his thanks to the leaders and people of 14 provinces and cities through which the 500- kv powerline passes.

Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet presented nine determined-to-win souvenir banners to various units that surveyed, planned, and built the power transmission network. He also presented the 500-kv power line insignias to those experts reprensenting various foreign companies engaged in the construction of the 500-kv power transmission network.

The prime minister asked those units in charge of operating and safeguarding the powerline to bear in mind the need to ensure security and technical safety for the powerline.

In the same afternoon, the prime minister received, thanked, and presented sourvenir gifts to experts and representatives of various foreign companies engaged in the construction of the north-south 500-kv power transmission network.

Energy Minister Reviews Progress on Power Line

BK0306144694 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 9 May 94 p 2

[Interview with Minister of Energy Thai Phung Ne by unidentified VNA corrrespondent; place and date not given]

[Summary] [Correspondent]: "As people around the country are very interested in hearing about progress on the north-south 500-kv power line, could you review the status of the project?"

[Thai Phung Ne] "Testing is the final phase of construction for the power network before it goes into operation. According to a schedule drawn up by three parties, namely Vietnam; the (Merland Guerain) company of France, which provides transformer stations; and the PPI-SECVI (of Australia), a technical consultant that participates in supervision of construction, the test period will last for about two months.

"The testing program officially began 5 April, exactly two years after the beginning of construction. I cannot recall everything we have done in the past month because the testing involves huge amounts of work." I can only recall the most essential activities, which include finishing the inspection, testing, and adjustment of the entire 1,487 km of the 500-kv power transmission line; completing the inspection and testing of equipment at all five transformer stations and the National Power Regulator Center; completing testing of measuring instruments and switches at the Hoa Binh, Ha Tinh and Danang transformer stations; measuring the electrical resistance of the Danang-Ha Tinh-Hoa Binh, Danang-Play Cu, Play Cu-Krong No, and Krong No-Phu Lam microwave transmission lines; and test-connecting the 15-kv power network with the 500-kv power network.

[Correspondent] Mr. Minister, were there any problems with the test-run?

[Thai Phung Ne] "Generally speaking, the results of the test-run were good."

[Correspondent] "Mr. Minister, everyone is waiting for the moment when the switch is turned on, carrying electricity from the north to the south. Could you tell us exactly when that will happen?"

[Thai Phung Ne] "As I said earlier, two months of testing are needed before the power transmission lines are connected officially. I have asked the PPI-SECVI Consultant Company (of Australia) and other testing units to focus their greatest efforts on finishing the remaining testing work promptly."

It is necessary to point out here that the remaining work is very extensive. I have asked the National Electricity Regulator Center and the PPI-SECVI Consultant Company (of Australia) to draw up an operating plan for various power stations in order to ensure a smooth supply of electricity to the national power grid.

Australia

Prime Minister Keating Visits UK

Arrives in UK

LD0306163994 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 1600 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Text] Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating has pledged support for UN sanctions against North Korea. Linda Mottram reports:

Shortly after arriving in London at the beginning of his 10-day visit to England and France, Mr. Keating released a statement on the North Korea tension. He has reiterated Australia's support for any action by the UN Security Council on the issue. He says it may still not be too late for negotiations, but Mr. Keating says increasingly it looks as if the UN Security Council will have to consider further action to indicate the depth of international concern.

Discusses Trade

BK0406124994 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 1100 GMT 4 Jun 94

[Text] Prime Minister Paul Keating has encouraged his British counterpart, John Major, to use Australia as a trade and investment springboard into Asia. Mr. Keating has also raised Australia's ongoing trade concerns with Canada in a separate meeting with the Canadian prime minister, Jean Chretien. Linda Mottram reports that Mr. Keating met the British and Canadian leaders in London where they are gathering for the commemoration of the World War II D-day landing of Normandy 50 years ago.

[Begin Mottram recording] Ahead of the D-day ceremony, Mr. Keating met with Mr. Major in London with trade and investment are key agenda items in what the two leaders have described as a strong relationship. Officials say Mr. Keating assured Mr. Major that Australia's push for closer economic links with Asia did not exclude the Australia-Britain relationship. The Australian Government is keen for Britain to use its very high level of investment in Australia as a window into Asia. The two leaders also discussed the forthcoming APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] leaders' summit in Jakarta and ways of advancing the Asia Pacific Economic Grouping.

Mr. Keating talked with Canada's Jean Chretien who described by officials as equally warm although Mr. Keating noted the bilateral relationship had languished somewhat in particular over trade tension. Officials described Mr. Keating as putting a strong argument for Canada to particularly review its decision to impose tariff quotas on the imports of Australian boneless beef. [end recording]

Government Explains Defense Contact With Indonesia

BK0306075594 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Text] Australia says it has been incorporating human rights issues into its direct and indirect defense contact with Indonesia. The approach is outlined in an Australian Government response to a parliamentary report on relations with Indonesia.

The document said Australia's Defense Force did not provide training to Indonesian troops for internal security or counter-insurgency.

The statement said cooperation with Indonesian Special Forces focussed on low-level military and welfare skills, as well as communications operation, small arms practice, and medical training.

Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said the government shared the parliamentary committee's view that human rights was the most sensitive area of Australia's relations with Indonesia.

Figures Show Economic Growth at 5 Percent

BK0106084394 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 1 Jun 94

[Text] There are further signs that Australia's economy is continuing to improve. National accounts figures just released show annual economic growth now stands at 5 percent—up from 4 percent previously. Belinda Trump reports that the figures are likely to increase fear the economy cannot keep up the pace.

[Begin Trump recording] Gross Domestic Products rose by 1.9 percent in the March quarter—double some market expectations. The main contributions to growth were strong household and government spending, while business investment remained weak.

The March quarter was the eleventh consecutive quarter of growth, but where the economy goes from here is a major issue. Financial markets see the fast growth as a pointer to rising inflation down the track and fear the government may have to bring forward an increase in interest rates to control economic growth.

For the moment, though, the government has the best of both world—fast growth with further signs in today's figures that inflation during the March quarter remained low. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the federal treasurer, Ralph Willis, says the big jump in economic growth confirms the Australian economy is on track for a sustained recovery. Mr. Willis says the strong growth marginally reflects the influence of a number of one-off factors, such as a big increase in public spending.

Treasurer says however, the complementary jump in private consumption, combined with rising profits, provides a highly favorable environment for increases in business investment.

The prime minister, Paul Keating says it is 30 years since the country has the economic conditions as good as this.

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